The Weekly Post.

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AN INCIDENT.

Unarmed and unattended walks the Czar,
Through Moscow's busy streets one winter's day.
The crowd uncover as his face they see,—
"God greet the Czar!" they say.

Along his path there moved a funeral,
Gray spectacle of poverty and woe.
A wretched sledge, drawn by one weary man,
Slowly across the snow.

And on the sledge, blown by the winter wind,
Lay a poor coffin, very rude and bare,
And he who drew it bent before his load,
With dull and sullen air.

The Emperor stopped and beckoned to the man
"Who is't thou bearest to the grave?" he said;
"Only a soldier, Sire!" the short reply,
"Only a soldier dead."

"Only a soldier!" musing, said the Czar.
"Only a Russians, who was poor and brave.
Move on. I follow. Such an one goes not
Unhonored to his grave."

He bent his head, and silent raised his cap;
The Czar of all the Russians, pacing slow,
Following the coffin, as again it went,
Slowly across the snow.

The passers of the street, all wondering,
Looked on that sight, then followed silently;
Peasant and prince, and artisan and clerk,
All in one company.

Still, as they went, the crowd grew ever more,
Till thousands stood around the friendless grave;
Led by the princely heart, who; royal, true,
Honored the true and brave.

—*The Spectator.*

LITTLE ROBBIE.

"She was the widow Randolph when we first met, and I thought her then, as I think her now, the loveliest woman in the world," said Mr. Alexander Lane.

"Aha!" responded Ford, the senior partner of Ford & Lane—"and so there was a romance. Sly dog!"

The two men—old friends, and rather old fellows—were in that mild loquacious mood that follows a good dinner, and is stimulated by a good cigar and pleasant surroundings. Now there's no cozier spot than Lane's library, nor is there—considering he is past fifty—a handsomer or more genial man than Lane himself. At this moment he sat staring into the fire, the cigar held meditatively between two fingers, and Ford repeated by way of jog to the conversation "Sly dog!"

"During one of my regular trips to Europe for the firm," said Lane, talking apparently to the fire, "I had time to spare, and was at Baveno, in the North of Italy." Then, after a pause: "There's too much said about the scenery at the Italian Lakes."

"Why? Isn't it fine?"

"Yes; but happen, say, at Baveno, on Maggiore, in the middle of May, and there's something you can't talk about; there's a fervor and a languor, a strength and a sweetness, in all nature, in the very air itself, that can't be told—it can only be felt. The hotel at Baveno was close to the lake, and boats lay moored just before the door. It was afternoon, I remember, *that* day—late afternoon—and I ran into Russell, firm of Russell & White, you know.

"'So glad to meet an American!' said Russell. 'I'm doing the lakes with my wife and sister-in-law, who is a widow. Come for a boat ride with us this evening at eight.'

"At eight Russell clapped me on the shoulder. There was a strange influence abroad that night; the whole place seemed fairy, unreal. I followed to where a boat lay swinging a little loose from its moorings. On the shore was Mrs. Russell, whom I greeted politely; but my eyes were fixed on that boat, for in the stern, wrapped in something white, like cloud, sat a woman who was lovely as a vision. I was fairly dazed, and stood staring, when Russell pulled up the boat and said, 'Jump in. Hallo, Adelaide; so you're seated. The woman in white is my sister-in-law, Lane, Mrs. Randolph, Mr. Lane, of New York.'

"She greeted me with, 'Indeed, Mr. Lane, it's pleasant to meet people from home—that is, sometimes, and *some people*.' She was the woman of the world, and a bit coquettish, yet with a soberness and gentle grace underlying all."

"How did she look then?" asked Ford.

"Well, it was ten years ago. She was slighter, but that warm-colored hair was the same; she had those same gray eyes, with the dark brows that would lend sternness to any other eyes, but only frame the softness of hers; her cheek was a shade paler than now, and fairer, perhaps. Well, we rowed over to Isola Madre. There, under the shadow of the wooded banks, we heard the nightingales sing, and, in short," said Mr. Lane, with a nervous laugh, knocking the ashes from his cigar, and beginning to smoke before he had done speaking—"in short, I resolved that very night to make Mrs. Randolph my wife, or live a bachelor."

"Sudden, wasn't it?" hinted Ford.

"Yes, but time's nothing in such matters; it's—it's—,"

"Say it in four letters." Ford suggested.

"Well, it's *love*; and I was heartily, desperately in love. You see, I was only forty then.

"Next morning early I was pacing the turf in front of the hotel, and met Mrs. Randolph. She was dainty, fresh, and tender-hued even in the full morning sunshine. I breakfasted with the Russell party, and a *bonne* brought to the table the prettiest four-year-old boy I ever laid eyes on.

"'My Robbie! my darling! my blessing!' exclaimed Mrs. Randolph, in a motherly rapture, seating the child on her lap. The little chap shook his head of yellow curls, reached with both hands over the table, and ejaculated, 'Honey!'

"'Honey is bad for mamma's boy,' said Mrs. Randolph, while I was looking at the picture they made, only desired to call both mother and child my own. Why, in fancy, I was already father to the boy, loved him, brought him up, put him into the firm—all in a few minutes during which the little man was lunging and plunging after the honey dish. His mother restraining him, he delivered a piercing yell, and grabbing the table-cloth, dragged off some dishes that broke. 'Waiter,' said Mrs. Randolph, 'take the honey away.'

"At this the boy beat first the air, then his mother's face. She turned red and pale by turns, and I hunted my pockets. A knife, a pencil-case, loose change, a watch ('tick, tick'), and like seductions were displayed in vain. Finally I found a bit of chocolate in silver paper. 'What's that, Robbie?'

"Robbie stopped short in his pleasant exercise, and answered promptly: 'Choclit, I want it.'

"'It's too early in the morning for sweets,' said the mother. 'Robbie shall have it by-and-by.'

"'No—o. Now,' yelled the boy.

"I made the bonbon disappear into the air juggler fashion, and the cherub sulked with a finger in his mouth.

"'He's a lovely boy,' I said to the mother.

"'He's his mamma's blessing,' she answered, fondly. 'Robbie, speak to the nice gentleman.'

"'No, I won't,' responded the blessing, in a tone of smothered brutality, like an infantile Bill Sykes.

"'Robbie,' said I, 'don't you want to ride a pretty pink pony with a blue tail, eh?'

"This novel proposition made him thoughtful a moment; then, eying me with settled hatred, he answered, 'No, I don't; I want choclit.'

"'Mother's lamb shall have chocolate by-and-by,' said Mrs. Randolph, and kissed him in a manner perfectly distracting to the man who adored her. Whereat he grabbed an ear-ring, and cruelly held her graceful head at arm's-length.

"'Robbie darling, you make mamma cry,' she said, persuasively.

"The young pirate held on, however, until his uncle Russell caught the little arm and shook it, with 'Hi! hi! young rascal, let go.'

"'Be careful: don't hurt him,' said Mrs. Randolph, with great warmth and decision.

"'Won't leggo! won't leggo!' screamed Robbie, until the yelling, struggling mass of embroidery, bare knees, and yellow curls was handed over to Marie, the *bonne*, who carried it up stairs. 'Robbie, wos't! Robbie!' reaching us in grateful diminuendo.

"Mrs. Randolph and I took a stroll by the lake. 'My little son is very nervous and sensitive,' she remasked, 'but very affectionate.'

"'And such a child is a treasure when properly governed,' I ventured, with discreet emphasis.

"He has never been punished. His spirit sha'n't be broken."

"Certainly not, but a little wholesome restraint—'

"No," she broke in, with decision, "he doesn't need it. He's a darling child, and my only comfort."

"The little fierceness of motherhood was very becoming, after all, to such a pretty woman, and that May day passed like a pleasant dream. To be sure, it was broken occasionally by a suspicion of nightmare in the shape of Robbie, who, except for the one moment when he grabbed the coveted 'choclit,' regarded me with steady disfavor.

"He'll be so effectionate when he's once acquainted," the mother said.

"Kiss me, Robbie dear," I ventured.

"Hit yer," answered the baby ruffian.

"Oh, no," coaxed mamma, "give the nice gentlema an pretty, pretty kiss."

The nice gentleman approached cautiously, but not cautiously enough. Robbie delivered a well-aimed blow directly between my eyes.

Next morning we all started in a traveling carriage for the passage of the Simlon. The vehicle was roomy for the four of us, and Robbie besides. The *bonne* rode outside. In fact, his mother was so fond, that Robbie's nurse had something of a sinecure. Now there's nothing that so favors a rapid intimacy as traveling by carriage. There's the proximity, the lack of ceremony, the luncheon from the same napkin, the walk up hill, the flower to be plucked, the little accident, the boot or shawl to be adjusted, the rude jostle, the readily granted pardon. Why, you are old friends in a day. I felt myself lucky. But I reckoned without Robbie. It seems, as an inducement to be washed and dressed, his mother had told him he should see a Swiss chalet—"a pretty, pretty little chalet 'way up on the high mountain.' Two minutes after our start Robbie began in this fashion:

"Mam-ma, I wantersee the cha-let."

"By-and-by, my love."

"Robbie wantersee the cha-let-now."

"Robbie must ride up on the big mountains first."

"No; n-o-w;" and Robbie squirmed about on his mother's lap like a lively young eel.

"He's nervous," explained Mrs. Randolph; "he couldn't eat breakfast, it was so early. Robbie, want a piece of bread?"

"'No; want ice-keem.'

"'There's no ice-cream in the mountains.'

"'Want cha-lets, then.'

"'Sit still, my pet.'

"'Ice-k-e-a-m!' then a prolonged whine, and Robbie began to throw himself violently from side to side against the doors of the carriage.

"'Hold the door, do!' said the mamma to her brother; and 'Hold the door please,' to me; so the youngster flung about in comparative safety. This exercise he repeated at short intervals a hundred times during the day.

"'Your boy is dreadfully spoiled, Adelaide,' Russell ventured to say, and Mrs. Russell suggested it was 'time to take that child in hand.' But Mrs. Randolph argued, 'Robbie isn't well today,' and 'all bright children are restless,' and 'Robbie has too much brain;' and she became so spirited it seemed wiser not to court discussion.

"'I'm told there's fine senery on the Simplon Pass. I don't know. I remember being thumped, and hearing a whinning cry of 'Robbie wantersee a cha-let,' They say there are fine St. Bernard dogs up at the Hospice. I'm sure of that, for Robbie tried to haul out the tongue of one good-natured great fellow, who tipped the little boy over with his great paw, and terrified Mrs. Randolph. I believe there are torrents, and precipices, and gorges, and white mountain peaks; but I couldn't see them, for, as a matter of self-protection, I had to keep my eye on Robbie. Than there were deeply colored flowers, thick as carpeting over the meadows, I can be reasonably certain, for I gathered a pretty bunch for Mrs. Randolph; and Robbie, saying, 'Mamma sant take nassy man's fowers,' tore them all to pieces.

Just before we reached Isella, which in a normal mental condition would have struck me as a picturesque spot, Robbie was shown a chalet.

"Now, thought I, there'll be peace on that score. But no; there was a new howl. He had evidently thought a chalet something to eat or play with, for he was wofully disappointed, and yelled, 'That ain't a cha-let. Robbie don't like it. Robbie want a hobby-horse.'

"Mrs. Randolph promptly lent her shoulders to represent the desired plaything, until she grew pale.

"We lodged at Isella, and by chance my room adjoined Mrs. Randolph's. Robbie always slept by his mamma, being too precious to be trusted to the *bonne*.

"The young tyrant's first demand on being undressed was, 'Tell Robbie 'tories.'

"'Very well,' said the patient mother. 'There was an old woman who—'

"'Lived in a shoe. Don't like that.'

"'Who killed cock robin, then?'

"'Don't like that.'

"'Well, there was a good little boy, and his name was Robbie, and he was sleepy, and—'

"'No, ain't sleepy; don't wantergoter bed;' and so on for an hour or more, until my blood boiled to think of that gentle, loving, mistaken little mother under the heel of that baby monster. Then and there I formed a plan that should bring her peace and comfort, and the boy welfare.

"Next day the small tourist was fresh at the old cry of 'cha-lete' and 'ice-keam' and 'want choclit;' but I could regard him calmly, for I had my plan. I watched for the chance of carrying it out, but none offered until we reached the pretty town of Brieg. Approaching the place, we passed wheat fields strewn thickly with the brightest corn-flowers. These Robbie coveted. 'Want fowers! want fowers!' he yelled.

'Arrived at Brieg, where we were to stop at night, I proposed taking Robbie back into the fields we had passed to pluck the flowers.

"He mounted my shoulder with condescending tyranny, and I trotted along half a mile, talking merrily, then set the little child down among the wheat and poppies and bluets. He grabbed right and left, until he had as many as he could hold, then I proposed to carry him back to mamma. He wouldn't. He would sit down on the damp ground and kick and dirty his face. He raised a cry for 'more flowers!' then, 'Robbie want ice keam!' then, 'choclit!' then a grand medley of all the cries together.

"A moment I looked toward Brieg, to make sure we were not followed, then I held Robbie firmly by his shoulders, looked into his blue eyes, and said, 'Now, my little fiend, I'll give you something that's good for you.'

"There was a slight disturbance of Robbie's dainty embroidered skirts, a short, sharp cracking sound among the wheat stalks. Five minutes later I carried back to Brieg a silent little boy with a pair of very astonished eyes, rather pinkish about the lids, and gave the little fellow, with his hands full of flowers, into his mother's arms.

"All the rest of the day Robbie was angelic. Silent, obedient, not a word of 'chalets' or choclit.' But he was curiously observant of me, following m with his eyes everywhere.

"'What a good boy Robbie is!—a little angel!' said Mrs. Randolph.

"'Never saw him behave decently before,' remarked Russell.

"At supper he ate his bread and milk quietly, and watched me over every spoonful; then he kissed everybody good-night and went off dutifully to bed, holding his mamma's skirt.

"As I happened to pass Mrs. Randolph's room, and the door stood wide open, I stopped to remind her that we were all going for a walk; but she had her back toward the door, and didn't see me. So I stood a moment watching her. The child was undressed, all the yellow curls tumbling on a white night-gown; his pink feet bare; his eyes wide and and thoughtful. The mother was enjoying the accustomed peace' She kissed the boy, and made him kneel at her feet.

"'Now, Robbie, say your prayers'

"I never saw anything half as lovely as the mother and child that night.

"'God bless mamma.'

"'Mamma,' he repeated.

"'And uncle and auntie.'

"'Uncle and auntie.'

"'And Mr. Lane, the nice gentleman.'

"She put my name in her child's prayers! Why, Ford, my heart gave a great exultant bound; but suddenly it stood still.

"'Mamma,' said Robbie's shrill little voice, 'that nice gentleman gived me sumfin.'

"'What, my darling—flowers?'

"'Sumfin else.'

"'Chocolate?'

"'Sumfin else.'

"'What then, my lamb?'

"'I duano,' and he looked puzzled; then brightened up with, 'but I show oo, mamma.'

"The little man was conveniently dressed for the pantomine he undertook, and to do him justice, it was thoroughly well done. He began with my guilty glance toward Brieg; he delivered the words, 'Now, my little fiend, I give oo sumfin that's good for oo,' with tragic effect; then he whisked up his night-gown, and applied (though more lightly than his model) the time-honored remedy for naughtiness. He added, 'And, mamma, I kyed vewy loud, and then I feeled more better.'

"There was a moment's hush. Mrs. Randolph hugged Robbie to her breast. I crept down stairs, astonished at the capacity in childeren for retaining an impression, but feeling I had made a great success.

"Later she came down. We had all agreed upon a walk, so we went along by the blossomed fields, but Mrs. Randolph was perfectly silent.

"I argued good from this, and felt elated. Russell and his wife saw something out of the common in my manner, I think, and considerately walked apart together. I felt that I must speak out my heart, so I began:

"'Although we have known each other but a few days, you must feel, as I do, ours is no common friendship.'

"She made no answer.

"'Adelaide,' I went on, madly—I was but forty—'Adelaide, I love you. May I hope to win you?'

Adelaide stood still instantly, turned upon me, and fixed me with such a look as I never met before or since.

"'Wretch!' she said, 'you raised your hand against my child, my Robbie, my angel. You called him a little fiend. I despise, detest, utterly abhor you. I'd marry a demon sooner.'

"Ford, she shone white with anger. As soon as I could catch my breath, I tried to argue.

"'See how good he was afterward. A little wholesome discipline is——'

"'Don't speak to me,' she struck in. 'Never dare let me see your face again. Never dare.'

"She walked on briskly to the hotel, I meekly following. She swept up stairs, flinging me back a Judith look full of righteous wrath.

"I told Russell the whole matter a once.

"He whistled, then laughed long and loud. 'By Jove!' he said, 'the boy had never had a whipping, and didn't understand it. It's a pity, Lane, that you can't bring him up; but Adelaide is fierce where that spoiled brat is concerned. 'I'm afraid there's no hope for you.'

"I left next morning for Paris by the early diligence."

"Well," said Ford, "it was lucky for you. Robbie must have turned out a terrible wretch.'

"No, he hasn't. He's a tall, handsome lad of fourteen; bright, well-mannered, and obedient to his mother and step-father."

"Step-father! She's married, then?"

"Three years ago she met a man my superior in tact, courage and persistence. I respect and envy him."

"But what a tussle he must have had with the boy!"

"Yes; for our domestic system is peculiar. Here are statistics: Out of one hundred of the pirate species of child that I've met, three were English, two Russian, one French and ninety-four American. To bring these infants to reason it called for ninety-four men of mettle. I only wish I'd served my country by being one of them."

Ford laughed, and filled a glass. "Here's to Robbie's step-father, the hero and martyr!"

"And the happest of men," Lane added, filling his glass. "Ah, Ford, that's the rub!" and Mr. Lane, with a sigh, ended as he began: "She's the loveliest woman in the world."

Joe Parsons's Adventure.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

Joe Parsons was a Baltimore boy, and a little rough, but withal a good-hearted fellow and a brave soldier. He got badly wounded at Antietam, and thus laconically described the occurrence and what followed to some people who visited the hospital:

"What is your name?"

"Joe Parsons."

"What is the matter?"

"Blind as a bat, sir; both eyes shot out."

"At what battle?"

"Antietam."

"How did it happen?"

"I was hit and knocked down, and had to lie all night on the battle field. The fight was renewed next day, and I was under fire. I could stand the pain, but could not see. I wanted to see or get out of the fire. I waited and listened and presently heard a man groan near me.

"'Hello!' says I.

"'Hello yourself, says he.

"'Who be you?' says I.

"'Who be you?' says he.

"'A Yankee,' says I.

"'Well, I'm a Reb.' says he.

"'What's the matter?' says I.

"'My leg's smashed,' says he.

"'Can you walk?' says I.

"'No,' says he,

"'Can you see?' says I.

"'Yes,' says he.

"'Well, says I, 'you're a rebel, but I'll do you a little favor.'

"'What's that?' says he.

"'My eyes are shot out,' says I, and if you'll show me the way I'll carry you out,' says I.

"'All right!' says he.

"'Crawl over here,' says I; and he did.

"'Now, old Butternut,' says I, 'get on my back;' and he did.

"'Go ahead,' says he.

"'Pint the way,' says I, 'for I can't see a blessed thing.'

"'Straight ahead,' says he.

"'The balls were a-flyin' all round, and I trotted off and was soon out of range.

"'Bully for you,' said he, but you've shook my leg almost off.'"

"'Take a drink,' says he, holding up his canteen, and I took a nip.

"'Now let us go on again,' says he, kind o' slowly,' and I took him up, and he did the navigation and I did the walkin.' After I had carried him nearly a mile, and was almost dead, he said: 'Here we are; let me down.' Just then a voice said: "Hello, Billy; where did you get that Yank?'

"'Where are we?' says I.

"'In the rebel camp, of course,' says he; and d——n my buttons if that rebel hadn't ridden me a mile straight into the rebel camp. Next day McClellan's army advanced and took us both in, and then we shook hands and made it up; but it was a mean trick of him, don't you think so?"

Forrest and Rachel.

When Edwin Forrest was in Europe in 1834 and 1835, writes J. Brander Matthews, he was called upon by the manager of a Paris theatre to give his opinion of an actor of whom the manager had great hopes. Forrest attended the performance, and told the manager afterward that the actor could never rise above respectable mediocrity. "But that Jewish-looking girl," he added "that little bag of bones, with the marble face and the flaming eyes—there is demoniacal power in her. If she lives, and does not burn out too soon, she will become something wonderful." The prediction was fulfilled, for the Jewish-looking girl, the little bag of bones, was afterward known to the whole world as Rachel. For years after the death of Mlle. Rachel there was no one to take her place at the Theatre Francais; there was no one to breathe into the hollow masks of French tragedy the breath of life, and to animate them into existence by the might of her genius. For years her place was vacant.

Why a Kitten Changed its Sect.

A few days ago, says the Clinton (Mass.) *Courant*, a little fellow anxious to find a home for a pet kitten where it would stand a good chance of being well brought up carried it to the house of one of our clergymen, asking him, as he responded to the knock, if he would like a kitten! "Oh, I don't know," said he, "what kind of a kitten have you got?" "A Unitarian kitten, sir." "No, I guess not, of that sort." A few mornings after the little fellow appeared at the same door and rang the door bell. The boy repeated his offer: "But, are you not the same boy that called the other day, and isn't this the same little Unitarian kitten you had then?" "I know it," the little boy responded, "it's the same kitten, but he's got his eyes open now, and he's an Episcopal kitten." It is fair to surmise that the opening of its eyes proved the salvation of pussy, and found for it an agreeable and congenial home.

THE FARMER'S WOOING.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

The daisies nodded in the grass, the buttercups were sleeping,
And just across the river sang the farmers at their reaping;
Upon the hills, so blue and far, the maple leaves were showing
Their soft white beauty in the breeze that from the sea was blowing.
A little maid came through the lane, with song and rippling laughter;
The buttercups made way for her, the daisies nodded after.

A strong young farmer saw her pause beside the parting river;
She drew a lily from its depths with golden heart a quiver.
"Thou art more fair than lillies are," said he with head uplifted,
And threw a poppy, as the stream toward the maiden drifted.
She set the flowers in her hair, the red and white together;
A cloud grew black before the sun and rainy was the weather.

He came across the river then, the farmer from his mowing;
He minded not the water's depth, he cared not for its flowing.
"O love!" said he, "if gleaming sun and cloudless skies o'erlean us,
The river's barring width may roll unpassed, untried between us:
But when loud thunder fills the air, and clouds and rain come over,
I'll cross the ocean to your side, I am no fair day lover!"

And so one day the village bells rang out across the river,
Their music set the buttercups and daisies all a quiver.
While some one drew a lily from the stream so blithely flowing,
And plucked a blood-red poppy that amid the wheat wes growing:
The maiden set them in her hair, the red and white together,
With many a smile, a tear or two, and glances at the weather.

They passed beneath the chapel's shade, the farmer and the maiden,
Where arches crossed above their heads, with snowy blossoms laden,
And in that place of holy calm the binding words were spoken;
He in his heart here out the truth, she on her head the token
The years went by, and some were bright and some were clouded over,
But ever stood he by her side, he was no fair day lover.

AN OLD GENTLEMAN'S OPINION.

Some Plain Talk About Americans in Europe—English and Germans.

Sauntering aimlessly up and down the promenade at Nice, writes a correspondent of the *Parisian*, I passed several times a stout old gentleman who was sitting on one of the benches reading a newspaper. He glanced at me good-humoredly, and I must have looked good-natured, too, for he followed up his smile with a friendly "Good morning, young man."

"Good morning, sir," said I.

"Trying to kill time?" querried the old gentleman, with another smile, and a quick glance at me out of his shrewd gray eyes.

"Yes," I returned, "trying to kill time."

"This is good," said he, "I like to fall in with my countrymen once in a while and have a chat. I feel at home with them."

"How do you know that I am one of your countrymen?" I asked. He gave me a second shrewd glance.

"You are an American all over," said he, "a straightforward American, too. You don't look like one of those young fellows who try to be English, and would rather die than say 'I guess.' There are a lot of such Americans here. They are Englisher than any Englishman. They all say 'I fancy.' I don't see myself that 'I fancy' is any better than 'I guess.' And they would not speak through their noses, no, not if their life depended upon it. They try to chop up their words and swallow them, and bring them up out of their gullet again, as the English do."

I laughed again. The old gentleman talked in such a good-natured way. Even when he made fun of his countrymen he did it in a friendly fashion. There was not a drop of bitterness at the bottom of his ridicule.

"Yes," he said, after a pause, "it is amusing to talk to those fellows. The other day in Milan one of them sat next me at the *table d'hote*. We had all sorts of fancy things to eat. I liked 'em. I like European cookery. But at the end of dinner I turned to this fellow, and just for fun, I said: 'Now a big piece of pumpkin-pie would taste good, wouldn't it?' He looked as though he had never seen a pumpkin pie in his life, and wouldn't know a cod-fish ball if he smelled it."

The old gentleman smiled at the recollection. Then suddenly he drew himself down in comical severity, put on his eye-glasses, turned to me and said in the throaty way the English speak, and with their rising inflections of voice:

"You're in trade, I take it."

I laughed. He mimicked a fussy, middled-aged Englishman to the life. He laughed too.

"I had that question asked me the other day in just such a way," said he. "It was in a railroad train. The man was English, of course, with ideas not half so broad as one of his shoes. I told him, yes, I was in trade, and then I told him yarns about America. He believed everything I said at first, but as we all got out of the train I heard him say to his wife: 'I really can't credit all that person's statements.'"

"It was a wonder you could enter into conversation with him," said I. "As a general thing the English do not thaw out with strangers."

"Yes, that is pretty true," said the old gentleman, "but twelve hours in a railway carriage would make the Man in the Iron Mask say something. I fell in once with a nice Englishman. He was bright and intelligent, and not too wise to learn something from an old fellow like myself. We had a pleasant talk together. When we parted he gave me his card, and told me to call upon him if I ever visited his part of England. He was a lord, and a very good fellow to boot."

There came a pause. Up and down on the promenade before us streamed the people. In the crowd two big Germans went past, jabbering away to each other in the most friendly fashion.

"I don't like those fellows," said my old gentleman, suddenly.

"The Germans?" said I interrogatively.

"Yes, the Germans.' I was in Germany six months, and I used to go to the beer gardens and the cafes and talk with everybody I met. They all speak English, and good Lord! how anxious they are to practice it! But I don't like 'em. You won't believe me, but every other young German I met told me all about his love affairs in half an hour. Bah! they made me ill. Why a sixteen-year old American girl wouldn't talk such nonsense, I don't pretend to be cultured and refined. I don't come from Boston, but there is a streak of something in a German that disgusts me. I suppose you might call it a streak of vulgarity. After one young fellow had told me about his love story, all that the girl said, and how she looked, and how her parents weren't willing, and so on—I turned to him and said. 'See here, do you talk about such things to every man you meet?' He stared at me. 'We don't talk about our sweet hearts as much:' said I. He stared at me again. 'You English and Americans are cold-blooded,' said he.

"That was good, wasn't it? And then the way they drink beer. They look heavy. They talk heavy, and they are heavy, and it is because most of 'em are two-thirds of the time just 'full,' as we say in America. No, sir. I don't like the Germans."

"I should think not," I exclaimed.

The old gentleman settled back and crossed his legs more comfortably.

"Have I talked you nearly to death?" said he with a droll smile.

"Not a bit of it," said I.

"Don't you begin to feel as though you'd like to go home to America?" he queried next.

"Yes," I answered, "I am about ready to return. I have been here two years now, and I mean to be at home for the next green corn.

"So do I," exclaimed the old gentleman, heartily. "I have been over only a year and a half, but I have had enough. My partner came over with me, and he went back last week. What did he do but leave his two boys here to be educated at Geneva. I tried to talk him out of it, but it was of no use. And I have seen some of the results of European education for American boys, and I can't say that I like them. My neighbor educated one of his sons in Europe, and that young man isn't good for anything. He isn't bad, but he isn't of any mortal use. Lately, it occurred to me that he would make a good head waiter in one of those big hotels. He is not bad-looking, and he is good-tempered, and he parts his hair in the middle, and speaks all the modern languages to a decent degree. In fact, he has all that is necessary to make a good head waiter. I'll suggest it to his father when I go home."

WORDS UPON DYING LIPS.

How Some of the Great Men of Earth Met the King of Terror.

[From the London Globe.]

Queen Elizabeth, at the end of a most prosperous reign, begun amid dangers and difficulties that were overcome by bold measures and prudent councils, died exclaiming, "Ah, my possessions for a moment of time."

George IV. met death with almost a jest upon his lips. Turning to Sir Waltern Waller, on whose arm he leaned he said, "Whatty, what is this? It is death, my boy, and they have deceived us."

The Danish sovereign, Frederick V., greatly beloved by his subjects, cried, "There is not a drop of blood on my hands," as he passed away.

Henry VIII., who had altered the whole course of monastic life in England, exclaims, "Monks! monks! monks!"

Edward VI., the wan boy King, with his fast-folding eyes commended his soul to God, "Lord take my spirit:" and Cromwell, as he listened to the discourse of those about him, said, "Then I am safe," and was silent forever.

The last word of Charles I. on the scaffold to Archbishop Juxon was "Remember," referring to his desire that his son Charles should forgive his father's murderers.

Anne Boleyn, in the same terrible situation clasped her fair neck, saying, "It is small, very small;" and Sir Thomas Moore, as he yielded himself to the executioner, said, "For my coming down let me shift for myself."

Joan of Arc, at the stake, ended her eventful, stormy life with our Saviour's name upon her lips, as brave as Gen. Wolfe, who, dying in the midst of victory on the battlefield, and hearing of the enemy's retreat, cried, "What! do they run already? Then I die happy;" or Sir Philip Sidney, after he had relinquished the draught of water to an humbler comrade, though parched with thirst, turned round to die, saying: "Let me behold the end of this world with all its vanities."

Mirabeau desired to die while delicious strains of music floated on the air, but his last utterance was a demand for laudanum to drown pain and consciousness.

Mozart's last words were "Let me hear once more those notes so long my solace and delight;" but Haydn, forgetful of his art, cried, "God preserve my Emperor."

Alfieri's sympathetic nature displayed itself in "Clasp my hand, dear friend, I die."

Goethe cries, "Light, more Light;" Tasso, "In tuos manos, Domine;" Byron, "Come, come, no weakness: let's be a man to the last; I must sleep now." And those who saw his embalmed body in 1824, when brought to England from Missolonghi, in the Florida, and removed to Sir Edward Knatchbull's house in Great George street, where the coffin was opened, describe the face of marble whiteness, the expression that of stern quietude, lying wrapped in his blue cloth cloak, the throat and head uncovered, crisp, curling locks, lightly streaked with gray, clustering over the temples, the profile of exceeding beauty.

Boileau congratulated himself, as he closed his eyes upon this world, upon the purity of his works, saying, "It is a great consolation to a poet about to die that he has never written anything injurious to virtue;" and Sir Walter Scott, little thinking his end so near, said, "I feel as if I were myself again."

Dr. Johnson, the rough, kind heart who loved a good hater, died as he said to Miss Morris, "God bless you, my dear."

Washington, at Mt. Vernon, cried, "It is well."

Franklin's last words were: "A dying man can do nothing easily."

Mme. de Stael, whose trial was her enforced absence from her native land, died saying: "I have loved my God, my father, and my liberty."

Hannah Moore's last words were: "Patty—joy;" Orotius, "Be serious;" Haller, "the artery ceases to beat;" Adams, "Independence forever;" Jefferson, "I resign my soul to my God, my daughter to my country;" Locke, to Lady Masham, who was reading the Psalms, "Cease now;" and poor Lamb, after the most self sacrificing existence, wrote his last words to a friend, "My bedfellows are cramp and cough—we three sleep in a bed."

Bishop Broughton's last words were: "Let the earth be filled with His glory;" Archbishop Sharps, "I shall be happy;" Bishop Ken, "God's will be done;" Farr, Cranmer, Hooper, and George Herbert, "Lord receive my spirit!" and these are but few of many such.

The Prince Consort confirmed the impression that prevails that the dying have sometimes a foretaste of coming happiness. "I have such sweet thoughts," were his last words.

LIFE AT THE HERMITAGE.

Reminiscences of the Last Year of Andrew Jackson's Life.

In 1844 I was in the South, and while in Nashville, Tenn., the Rev. Dr. Edgar, pastor of the Presbyterian church of which Gen. Jackson was a member, invited me to go with him to the Hermitage. The visit resulted in my agreeing to prepare for West Point a grandson of the General (a son of the "little Andrew" of whom Mrs. Jackson writes so affectionately in the letter referred to), and for the Naval Academy a grand-nephew of the General (a son of Mrs. Adams, sister of young Mrs Jackson). About the 1st of October, 1844, I entered upon my duties as tutor.

We devoted four hours a day, and generally the same time in the evening, to study. An interesting service at about 9 o'cock in the evening was held in the General's bedroom. The family, including the house servants, marshalled by "Uncle Dick," the General's body servant and faithful attendant, assembled for prayers. A "portion of Scriptures" was read, a hymn was sung, in which all joined, and a prayer was read by Mrs. Jackson, all kneeling. Then the children, some seven in number, had a good romp of ten or fifteen minutes, after which each affectionately and tenderly embraced and kissed the General. We all shook hands with him, received his "God bless you," and bade him good night. Sometimes the children would be rather noisy in their play, and Mrs. Jackson would remind them that grandpa was not well; but the General would say, "Let them enjoy themselves my daughter; they will soon enough have care and trouble." A more affectionate and obedient family could nowhere be found. The children always spoke of and addressed each other as "brother," "sister," or "cousin."

Speaking of the "bargain and intrigue" of Mr. Clay, the only time I saw General Jackson excited over politics was when a young man (a Whig) visited him, and imprudently asserted his belief of Mr. Clay's innocence of any such charge. The General became so excited that I led the young man from his room. He as firmly believed that Mr. Clay was rewarded with the office of Secretary of State by Mr. Adams as a compensation for the part he played in Mr. Adam's election as in his own existence.

Frequently his old companions in arms would make visits of from three to six days; and it was a feast to be present and hear them fight their battles over and recount their hairbreadth escapes. Mr. Polk and his estimable wife were there some two weeks before his inauguration. He had private interviews daily with the General.

Reading of "a wife who loved her husband", reminds me that a fine oil painting, of his wife was in every room the General frequented—his bedroom, parlor, library, and dining room—and in such position that he could by raising his eyes have full view of it. The historical "white bell crowned hat," with the wide crape was worn by him till his last illness.

At that time it was necessary that candidates for West Point and Annapolis should be examined in the branches now required, also elementary algebra and the rudiments of Latin, but the General had them complete algebra and read Cæsar.

In April, having finished my work at the Hermitage and been engaged by Gen. D. Donelson (a graduate of West Point) to teach in his family, I was preparing to leave, when the General told Andrew to settle my bill. As nothing had been said regarding terms, I made what I considered a sufficient charge to remunerate me well for my work, and requested Andrew to deduct from it what he chose for my board, attendance, etc. The General heard the words "board" and "attendance," and came to me, bringing down his cane very emphatically, while fire shot from his eyes, and said: "Mr. S., did you ever hear that Andrew Jackson kept a hotel or boarding house? I thought you were a gentleman, not a sordid, grovelling Yankee." Turning to his son, he said: "Andrew, my son, pay Mr. S. his bill in full; it is not half as much as many would charge."

I have heard of men feeling little, but if I did not wilt, then I do not know the meaning of that Americanism. However, we parted on good terms, and a few weeks later the nation was called to mourn the loss of a good man and one of inflexible virtue and honesty.

T. L. S.

A Fairy Castle Cruelly Destroyed.

[Cedar Springs (Ia.) Clipper.]

Not long since some pious parents, not a thousand miles from Cedar Springs, concluded to disabuse the mind of their little daughter about there being a real Santa Claus, and so, after reminding her of the many times they had told her about that jolly personage and discovered that their teachings had been believed by the little girl, they boldly informed her that all their teachings on that subject were false, and that there was no Santa Claus. The little girl was wonder-struck, and after asking some questions and reflecting for some little time, significantly asked: "How is it about Jesus Christ—did you lie to me about him, too?"

Oakdale Normal School.

The Oakdale School opened on the 5th inst. under the most favorable auspices, there being about 100 scholars in attendance. Parties desiring to qualify themselves for teaching, can find no better school. The institution is presided over by Prof. J. W. Lytle, well known in this county.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1880.

PLENTY AND FAMINE.

If the food actually produced in Ireland could be kept there, famine would be very rare, but it seems to be British policy to have nearly everything edible carried over to England. Says the Irish correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, writing from Thomastown, February 20:

The produce of Ireland. even this year, would support a population of 9,000,000 of people in plenty, while the actual population is only over 5,000,000. I have often heard Americas justly boast of the number of cattle they are sending over to England, but let me tell you that your exports of cattle to that country dwindle into insignificance when compared with what I might call the forced contributions from this island. The weekly export of live stock from this—what the English papers are pleased to call a famine-stricken country—will amount to 30,000 head, composed of oxen, sheep and pigs. As to the exports of grain and other produce I have no statistics by me, but I think I am safe in saying that for every ship load of provisions that will come here at least five will leave, all going to pay absentee landlords. Of course it must be apparent to the simplest intellect that could we keep these vast amounts of cattle and grain home, as we ought to do, and allow the people to live off the produce of their own raising, there would be no need of appealing to the outside world. But ability to do this involves the overthrow of the present landlord system.

These are significant facts; and when the constant effort of England to prevent the establishment of manufactories in Ireland is taken into consideration, the reason for a bitter agitation on the subject of reform and Home Rule is very apparent. The true remedy, as JUSTIN MCCARTHY clearly shows in an article in the last number of the *Nineteenth Century*, is to give Ireland a Legislature to look after her domestic affairs, as is the case in Canada, Australia and other colonies. MCCARTHY thinks that this is the true course to take to unite the empire. He proposes that Ireland, Scotland, and each tolony, while having their own Legislatures, shall be represented in the Imperial Parliament just the same, and there take part in enacting measures which have a bearing on the welfare of the whole empire. In other words, the Imperial Parliament shall consider only national or imperial questions, leaving Scotch, Irish, and local questions and interests, to be adjusted by the respective Legislatnres This plan would quickly produce a reform in the system of land tenure, and will compose Ireland, and it is doubtful if any thing else will.

DECLARING THE RESULT.

"The truculent assertion that it is necessary to nominate a candidate for President who, if elected will take his seat," which we hear frequently from the GRANT Republicans, is adopted as the text for some sound and patriotic advice to its party friends in *Harper's Weekly* of this week. We quote:

Is there any doubt that General Grant, or Mr. Sherman, or Mr. Blaine, or Mr. Washburne, or Mr. Edmunds, or Mr. Tilden, or Mr. Bayard, or General Hancock, would take his seat if constitutionally declared to be elected? Or is it doubtful that the patriotism of the country would support any President, of any party, to be declared? If it is really necessary to vote for a candidate, not as the representative of principles and policies, but upon the ground that he will take his seat if elected, we have already fallen into anarchy, and the Republic is at an end. The fatal mischief of this talk is that it implies and it familiarizes the public mind with the idea that a candidate may decide for himself whether he has been elected—and a more monstrous proposition could not be made. If it be sound this year, it was equally sound four years ago.

It then refers to the belief so general among Democrats that Gov. TILDEN was elected in 1876, when they gave such a striking illustration of their devotion to the forms of law by accepting a President notoriously the creation of stupendous frauds, although TILDEN had a majority of the honest electoral votes, and an undisputed majority of 260,000 of the popular vote. The *Weekly* then recurs to this phase of the question:

It will be said, perhaps, that Congress intends to miscount the electoral vote next year, and to declare a candidate to be elected who has been rejected. But even if this be so, is it any more the right or the duty of the wronged candidate to decide and declare that he has been elected, and try to take his seat? Are universal revolution, civil war and anarchy the only remedies for illegal or fraudulent conduct upon the part of Congress? If the Republicans should be the wronged party, they could not believe that they had been swindled more firmly than many Democrats believe shat they were swindled in 1877: and if it be right for Republicans to appeal to civil war in 1881, it could not have been wrong for such Democrats to do the same thing in 1877. Republicans who favor any candidate for the reason that he will be sure to take his seat whether he be lawfully declared or not, not only join hands with the worst Democrats of 1877, but they insult the patriotism and loyalty both of the candidate and of the country. Whatever may be the form of a contention over the result of the election, no candidate can possibly undertake to decide it in his own favor except as a revolutionist. No man can act lawfully as an officer of the Government until he has been lawfully commissioned, and certainly he cannot commission himself. All this kind of talk has been, and is, most unfortunate for the Republican cause.

This is cold water on the balderdash of KEMBLE'S surporter QUAY, who wants GRANT as a candidate, because GRANT will do his own counting if dissatisfied with the count made by Congress. "Of course whoever is elected President," says the *Weekly*, "will take his seat; but equally of course there is but one lawful way of knowing who is elected." That way is the declaration of the result by Congress.

A SHRIEK FROM KANSAS.

The State of Kansas has hardly that reputation for pure politics that entitles it to set up as the philosopher and guide of the rest of the Union. It is not too much to say that, Pennsylvania aside, it is the most notoriously and odiously corrupt State in the Union. Our noble Commonwealth, enjoying the advantages of two generations of CAMERONS, leads it in big operations, as becomes its great wealth and unbounded resources, but for downright brazen rascality in politics—for the utter shamelessness in which offices are auctioned off to the highest bidder, particularly seats in the Federal Senate—Kansas is itself its only parallel, especially since the carpet-baggers have vanished from Louisiana and South Caroiina.

The platform adopted by the Kansas Republican Convention on Wednesday, was a jewel in the way of political falsehood and hypocritical pretence, fully in keeping with the shameless corruption that pervades the Republican party of that State, and we can imagine the sly winks and knowing shrugs that must have accompanied its reading by the saints. One of the resolves declares there will be no middle ground in the ensuing Presidential contest for "timid patriots," and straightway distributes the lambs and the wolves after this fashion:

All who are in favor of the perpetuity of the Union and the preservation of liberty, and the promotion of civilization are Republicans, and of necessity must vote for the success of the Republican candidates; and those who are in favor of violence and anarchy, dissolution and the utter destruction of a Republican government, will vote for the success of the Democratic candidates.

As at the last national election there was a majority of the white or governing race in the United States, who voted "for the success of the Democratic candidates," that did not fall below a million, it is clear the United States must be in a bad way, with such an overwhelming majority of its people "in favor of violence and anarchy, dissolution and the utter destruction of a Republican Government." The Convention that adopted such a sweeping declaration was of course "clean gone" under the inspiring influence of frontier whiskey. At any rate Kansas ought to secede to get out of bad company. This is a duty to its own virtue.

There is also in the resolutions much cheerful talk that the Republicans of Kansas embody "the civilization of the age." This is a pretty expression, much in vogue by POMEROY patriots, indigenous to Kansas, who haggle about bribes between prayers, or when they are completing some magnificent steal from the Indians, such as that Kansas is now eager over, in raiding on the Indian territory south of it. On the whole the Kansas resolutions are eminently characteristic of the Republican party. When its professions are loudest of sancity and virtue—then look out for your pocket book.

FEDERAL ELECTION LAW.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill passed the Senate on Thursday, with the House provision requiring Deputy Marshals under the Federal election laws to be appointed equally from both political parties by the U. S. Circuit or District Judges instead of by the Marshals. The Senate amended the bill so that it will go to the House for concurrence, and will probably reach the White House early next week. It is believed the *De Facto* will approve the bill, and for the present this will take the question of the Federal election law out of politics. Neither party will have special advantages from its enforcement, and this being the case in a few years we look to see a general demand for its abrogation. In the honest and fair conduct of elections, the people must rely on their own vigilance and the authority of State laws enforced by State and local officials. That has sufficed in the past, and affords the best guarantee in the future.

The Republicans of the Senate, as the Republicans of the House, voted solidly against the bill with the GARFIELD amendment accepted by the Democrats, because they were unwilling there should be a fair and square application of the law. They sought a partizan advantage under its provisions, and all their clamor about Federal control of Federal elections, was shown to be a demand for partizan control for partizan benefit. Instead of being opposed to fraud in the elections, they put themselves on the record in favor of fraud, so that it was committed in their favor.

Some opposition was made by Republicans to the GARFIELD amendment on the ground it was a "rider" on an appropriation bill. But BLAINE rather exposed the hollowness of this by proposing another "rider," and when censured by EDMUNDS declared the latter was the author of more "rider" legislation than any other member of the Senate. But this didn't cork EDMUNDS up, for he went on all the same denouncing "riders" as objectionable and improper. His principle is, "don't do as I do, but as I tell you to do," being the same as the darkey temperance lecturer, with a bottle in his pocket and a plea for total abstinence on his lips.

TILDEN'S SECRET FORCE.

The Philadelphia *Press*, astonished by the development of TILDEN strength among the people in the face of a bitter opposition in his own party, is anxious to know "what secret forces Mr. TILDEN has at work to secure his nomination."

The New York *Sun* don't think there is any mystery about the matter at all. "The cause which now makes Mr. TILDEN the most prominent man in the Democratic party, and which," it says, "is very likely to nominate him at Cinnati, is simply the fact that in 1876 he was elected President of the United States, and that he and the people were cheated out of the election. This it is, and this alone, which impels the great mass of the Democracy to adhere to him in spite of all opposition, all intrigues, and all arguments." The people take no account of the difficulties in the way of his election. "In their eyes, he represents the whole principle of constitutiona self-government. In their eyes also he represents the cause of administrative reform, of economy in public affairs, of decent, efficient and cheap civil service. Moreover, he is for them the embodiment of that great doctrine of constitutional decentralization which maintains at once the authority of the Union and due independence of the States"

"This is a secret force that is at work for Mr. TILDEN, and the only real consideration that tends to prevent its success is the doubt whether his strength and health will be sufficient to bear the enormous strain of the canvass and of the subsequent administration of the Presidency,"

Then the *Sun* gives this estimate of Mr. TILDEN, in answer to the nonsense which fills so large a space in the newspapers, investing him with almost supernatural powers of political managements:

He is a shrewd politician, if it is true; but in the ordinary sense of the word, in that sense which relates to personal manipulation and small party management, we should call him a poor politician, almost no politician at all. The one great quality of Mr. Tilden's political superiority as compared with the mass of public persons is that he knows when to do nothing. Where men of a lower order of mind would be busy as bees, he sits still, trusting to the operation of principle, sentiment, and intellectual causes. If he should be nominated and again elected in 1880, it would be the work of such causes, and nothing else.

This is a discriminating analysis of TILDEN'S simple and clear character. There is no mystery about it. No man since JEFFERSON has trusted so confidently to the operation of "principle, sentiment and intellectual causes" among the people. It is seen in all that he does as well as in what he refrains from doing.

No man we take it, knows better than Mr. TILDEN that his commanding position is not due to personal causes. He is deficient in that magnetism which goes to men's hearts and not their heads, and which usually is but another name for demagogueism. He is not a popular stumper or a hail fellow well met with the highest magnates of his party. His respect for the people is illustrated by his confidence in their judgment. Neither in speech or writing does he tickle their ears with the swelling phrase of the Pogram breed of statesmen. He don't believe in humbug. He is simple, plain and direct. He represents a great cause and the redress of a great crime. And then discerning men have confidence that as President he will eradicate the abuses which have crept into the Federal system, as the result of twenty years of Republican rule, in a period of great temptation and opportunity, just as he stamped out the TWEED ring in New York city and the Canal ring in New York State.

Should Mr. TILDEN be again elected President, and inaugurated as he will be, we have no idea he will make a popular President with the jobbing politicians of any party. Great reformers never stand high with the people to be reformed. In New York it was his characteristic that he fought corruption in his own party more unrelentingly than he did corruption in the Republican party. This gave him power with the people. They saw he was earnest and honest. Democratic opposition in New York to TILDEN has its origin in his successful efforts to purify the Democratic party. The bitter hostility of KELLY, Tammany and the Canal Ring is the highest praise that could be bestowed on TILDEN. These influences vastly prefer a Republican President to Governor TILDEN at the head of affairs, with keen eyes supervising public expenditures. They are in the right from their stand-point. To-day the Tammany jobbers have greater favors from the Republican administration at Albany than they ever had from TILDEN. The KELLY ring and the CONKLING ring run into each other.

It is a fact we have noticed for the past five or six years, ever since Governor TILDEN became a strong factor in national politics, that the corporations and combinations of jobbers and lobbyists have invariably opposed and maligned him. They are combined now to prevent his nomination. There is not a subsidy ring, a land grabbing corporation, or any interest that is marking out a short cut to the public treasury, that is not TILDEN'S bitter enemy.

We not only need a reformer in the government, but the call is strong for a reformer in the Democratic party. Our Congressmen are forgetting the principles of economy and retrenchment on which they were elected. The old Democratic doctrines in regard to expenditures of public money, the outcome of a strict construction of constitutional powers, are lost sight of, and we see, as in the action of Congress on the star route postal steal, the corruptionists of both parties touching elbows in support of raids on the public treasury. This is an alarming indication. To-day more than ever, we need a President of the high administrative courage and unbending integrity of TILDEN. We need aggressive and fighting honesty, not the dull article that rests satisfied with cheap professions.

CONGRESSMAN LADD of Maine, in a recent speech, considers the prohibitory law as an instrumentality of moral reform. It bears rather hard on the gilded statements of the prohibitory people, that Maine was becoming the chosen spot of the earth for the truly good. Mr. LADD shows that in the State in 1860 but 42 criminals were sentenced to the State Prison; in 1877 the number was 83 nearly doubled. In 1860 but 40 criminals were sent to the county jails; in 1877 the number was 164, more than quadrupled. The number of patients in the Insane Asylum was doubled, taking these years for comparison. In 1860 less than 500 indictments were found. In 1877 they were swelled to the enormous number of 3,261. Every fortieth voter was a criminal. In Bangor, the home of Mr. LADD, in 1860 there were 824 paupers, supported at an expense of $7,000, while in 1877 the number was 1,685, costing the city $26,000. One in eleven of the entire population was a pauper. This is a painful exhibit, but it does not tell the whole truth, as the Boston *Post* points out. The tide of emigration of business men, especially of the younger portion of the population, male and female, from Maine has been a very marked feature of the last fifteen years. It is believed the population of the State is at a stand still, or, deducting foreign emigration, is decreasing.

THE Lancaster *Intelligencer*, referring to a statement that the Democrats will have a share of the census enumerators under the recently appointed Supervisor in that district, and that they will be appointed without regard to their Presidential predilections or views on any other subject, says that an attempt otherwise was made, and warns against a repetition of the dose. Says the *Intelligencer*:

It was proposed that the Democratic enumerators in this district should be appointed upon the condition that their political influence should be bartered for private and individual interests, and their action with reference to the next State Convention should be controlled by the agents of influences outside of Lancaster county, one of the strings to be held by Don Cameron. The bargain was an utterly discreditable one, but only failed because the demand rather overreached itself. We are glad to believe nothing further of the kind will be attempted, for, as we have said before, anybody in the Democratic party who undertakes to carry out that sort of a contract will find it to be a millstone around his neck.

KALLOCH and KEARNEY have been, in the language of the street, sat down upon in San Francisco, and a better order of affairs begins to be revealed. The most dangerous man in the community is the demagogue; he is utterly selfish, and whilst pretending to be the friend of the labor class, seeks only to inflame their passion against other classes; never in favor of peaceable adjustments, but advising force, yet too cowardly to lead. Honest decent men are sometimes led away by these wretches, who have generally the gift of the gab, and by depicting the sad realities of poverty and contrasting its trials with the comforts of wealth seen on every hand, produce a dangerous condition of affairs without affording any relief to their deluded followers.

BLAINE'S friends controlled the Kansas Convention on Wednesday, and declared in favor of his nomination for President. The test vote was 188 to 118. They adopted the CAMERON tactics of this State and set aside GRANT delegates elected by Congressional districts, putting BLAINE men on the list. The GRANT people elected their delegates to Chicago from two of the four districts, in opposition to the action of the State Convention. They will claim seats at Chicago, and their position will be exactly the same as that of BLAINE delegates chosen in this State in defiance of CAMERON'S edict. Both oxen are gored in this case.

NEBRASKA is the first State in the field to elect delegates to the Democratic National Convention. In the Convention of that State on Wednesday, the friends of TILDEN largely predominated, and this was further evidenced yesterday by the election of a strong TILDEN delegation to Cincinnati. It is headed by Dr. G. L. MILLER of the Omaha *Herald*, one of the most enthusiastic advocates of TILDEN'S renomination in the West.

GENERAL GRANT'S remark in his Galveston speech—"With their dense population and worn-out soils, *it takes a great deal of government* to enable people to get from the soil a bare subsistence"—is so far removed from American common sense that its authenticity would have been assailed if that had been possible. It accords, however, with the California expression that the people required "a guide." These things shows the influence of world-wide experience. The General has absorbed the ideas of people in palaces with a life tenure of place.

THE Citizens' ticket in San Francisco succeeded by about 7,000 majority in a poll of 30,000; but the Workingmen propose to contest on the ground their opponents used a marked ballot, prohibited by law. This would permit surveillance of voters, one of the very things charged against the Protective Union, which is something of a Vigilance Committee.

The Mine at Petersburg.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Henry Pleasants, who died at Pottsville, Pa., last Friday, would have been better known to fame had his efforts in connection with the Petersburg mine during the late civil war been properly seconded by his brother officers. His project of blowing up the Confederate fort situated on Cemetery Hill, in front of Petersburg, Va., was looked upon with comparative indifference by Gens. Grant and Meade, and was not wholly successful because, as Gen. Grant subsequently said, "The advance was intrusted to Gen. Ledlie, the very worst general officer in the Army Potomac." At Petersburg, in July, 1864, the efforts of the Union soldiers had been unavailing to drive the enemy from their well chosen positions, and the operations settle down into a siege. Just below the crest of Cemetery Hill the enemy had constructed a strong work. General Pleasants proposed to start a mine just inside the Union line, run it under this work, blow it up, and thus make way for a rapid advance. He began operations on the 25th of June with slight encouragement. His regiment consisted of four hundred men. At first he used only a few of them; but as the work neared completion all were employed. He had no tools, and all the earth had to be removed in old cracker boxes. He had to send to Washington for an old-fashioned theodolite to make the necessary calculations. The main gallery was five hundred and ten feet long, with lateral galleries of thirty-seven or thirty-eight feet. When the mine was propped up the Confederates could be heard overhead. Eight thousand pounds of powder were put into the lateral galleries. The powder was exploded on the 30th of July with satisfactory results, but the explosion was not backed with sufficient energy by the Federal commander.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois has finally decided the question of permitting the reading of the Bible in the public schools, in favor of such reading. The issue was raised in a school where the directors ordered fifteen minutes' reading of the Bible each morning, and directed all scholars, during its reading, to refrain from other studies. Mr. McCormick, a Catholic, regarding the reading as religious instruction, and not contemplated by the public school system, directed his son not to refrain from studying during the reading of the Bible, whereupon he was expelled from school. The case was decided in favor of the directors by Judge Pillsbury, and the decision is affirmed on McCormick's appeal to the Supreme Court.

AN International Exhibition of sheep, wool and wool products will be held in Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, in the Permanent Exhibition building in the Park, commencing September 21 1880, immediately after the State fair. Replies to circulars and letters addressed to prominent stock-growers throughout the country already indicate that the exhibits will be so numerous that it will be difficult to accommodate them all. The list of awards will be very attractive, and the judges will be selected from among the most expert and efficient residents of the several States of the Union and of foreign wool-growing countries.

THE Springfield *Republican* devotes a column or more to a summary of what it considers the political situation in its own State of Massachusetts, and the conclusion it comes to is that the respectability and the brains of the Republican party there are equally opposed to the candidacy of either Blaine or Grant and that Edmunds is growing stronger every day.

OF the seventy-two pages of Friday's *Congressional Record* between forty-five and forty-six were given up to John Logan's speech on the Fitz John Porter bill. Judge Advodate Holt furnished the argument and law points and Logan the rant.

Halstead Won't Support Grant.

[Halstead's Interview in Chicago Times.]

Grant is in about the fix of the Czar of Russia at this time—surrounded by thieves who envelop him and clack for him, and their sole object is to fix him permanently in the White House that they may proceed in their organized robbery and public plunder without fear of general molestation. His nomination would absolve the *Commercial* from all obligations to support the Chicago candidate. The *Commercial* could demonstrate its usefulness from a position of armed neutrality. The *Commercial* has no entangling alliance in 1880, as it had in 1872—no "quadrilateral" to handicap and hamper it as then. It is as free as the frisky cycelone to raise particular h—ll in all directions.

Incident at a Dublin Ball.

From the London World.

Young ladies who promise one and the same dance to two or more gentlemen have sometimes a good deal to answer for. The other day at a certain ball in Dublin an instance of the kind occurred. Two gentlemen claimed a young lady for a dance promised to each of them, as their programmes proved. Neither would resign his claim, and on the lady making her selection, the rejected condidate called his successful rival a cad. The epithet provoked a blow, which the lady, acting as peacemaker, received on her eye and nose, causing the latter organ to bleed profusely.

Travel Westward.

[From the La Crosse Leader.]

The flow of immigrants and others to the West has started with spring in a manner that indicates that the year 1880 will surpass any previous one in this respect. It is reported at the general offices of the Minnesota railway, that household goods are being shipped to the west end of that road at the rate of four or five car loads a day, and that the new country opened by the Southern Minnesota extension promises to be rapidly settled. All western bound trains are crowded with passengers, the train leaving this morning being filled to its utmost capacity.

The "Fifteen" Puzzle Maniac.

Dr. D. H. Strickland has received a letter from Dr. Reed, of Dixmont, which states that Mr. Daniel Conroy, who was brought to that institution from Erie last week in a sadly demented condition as the result of having overtaxed himself over the game of "Fifteen," was much better at that writing, though he continued to rave over the combinations of the knotty game. It is thought, after a course of treatment, that the unfortunate man will be able to join his family in a few months.

If—And Not Otherwise.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Rep.]

Don Cameron hopes to overcome the Blaine rebellion in Pennsylvania by loud professions of his confidence in the unit rule and hopes to influence the delegates by a profusion of promises. The fact is, however, that if a break in the Pennsylvania and New York delegations will prove fatal to Grant, it will come. If Grant can be nominated without unit votes by New York and Pennsylvania, he will probably get those votes. Not otherwise.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Two ragged urchins stood one day
Beside the great church door,
And watched the folks in rich array
From out the temple pour.

"My eyes! but ain't they tony though!
And don't they sport the dress!
What be they, Joe?" "Oh, I dunno—
They're Christian folks, I guess."

"They be! Then, if we had the cash,
And nothing else to do,
And washed, and dressed, and cut a dash—
Should we be Christians too?"
—*Boston Transcript.*

A SUM IN ADDITION, DIVISION and SILENCE.

After full many a fertile year,
Sown quickly with corruption's seed,
You reach the close of your career,
Receive a portion of your meed.
And, followed by a general sneer,
Sneak off, a fugitive indeed,
The mark of every man's suspicion—
In this the end of your Addition?

To you it is a great surprise
That, spite of long impunity,
Justice at last presumed to rise
And bring corruption to its knee.
In secret her insulter flies,
A felon, though he still is free,
Smitten by honest men's derision—
Is this the end of your Division?

The course so shamefully begun
Can give but little rest to you;
Still must you stir, and still move on,
While blood-hounds of the law pursue;
And when to earth the fox is run,
Mayhap the eager, barking crew
May bring him home from many a mile hence—
Is this the ending of your Silence? W.
—*N. Y. Sun.*

MRS. LANGTRY'S chief charm is said to be in her soft, timid eyes, to which no mere picture can do justice.

EX-SENATOR DORSEY is making arrangements to set out a $5,000 banquet for Grant at Little Rock, Ark., on the 12th instant.

EX-GOVERNOR TILDEN and Justice Field were schoolmates, the latter boarding at the house of Mrs. Tilden, Samuel J.'s mother.

THE REV. W. MCMANUS, once a man of brilliant parts, was found dead in a prison cell in Chicago the other day. He fell through drink.

THOUSANDS of persons, who have received treatment in the hospitals of this city, says the New York *World*, will regret to hear of the death of Sister M. Phillipine Beaver, who has just died at the good old age of ninety-one years, after having ministered to the sick of New York for forty-six years.

THE following is a description of a dress recently worn by the Princess of Wales: "Dress of shamrock velvet, trimmed with lillies of the valley; train of velvet lined in shamrock satin; corsage to correspond. Head-dress, tiara of diamonds, feathers and veil; ornaments, pearls and diamonds."

EDWIN D. MORGAN, ex-Governor, and ex-United States Senator, has given the sum of $100,000 to the Union Theological Seminary of New York city. The institution has prospered greatly of late years under the presidency of the venerable Dr. William Adams, and is now the leading Presbyterian Theological Seminary of that city.

MR. LABUCHERE believes that "Quincy Adams was perhaps the most intelligent of the American Presidential dynasty, so far, at least, as knowledgs of the world was concerned. He came nearer to the English ideal of a thoroughly-trained statesman, and if he had not been a cold-blooded, atrabilious, envious old fanatic, might have made a deeper impression on America."

SENATOR EDMUNDS is tall and square shouldered and somewhat angular. He would at once be regarded as a man of great ability, of severity of culture and of personal dignity. His voice is precise in its enunciation, confident in its tones, and it does not belong to the class of voices which popular and magnetic orators are considered to possess.—*New York Herald.*

HERE is Bishop Wilberforce's sketch of one of the features of a British drawing-room "There was Lady——, the type of a class deeply worldly, beginning to age, but fighting against it to desperation, and playing off two daughters of very great beauty but seeming to be decked out for victims—played daily, hourly, minutely, in this their sweet girlish youth by a clever, reaching mother for coronets and a settlement."

MR. SEWARD, in a letter to a young man, just published for the first time, said: "I am glad to know you have got into the country. It is the best place for young men. Allow me to give you a word of advice. Just as soon as you can get out of public employment into some occupation by which you can support yourself, do it, and become an independent man. Salaries exhaust the energies of all men, and very often corrupt them."

MISS MARTHA ROBERTSON, of Memphis, filed a bill in that city the other day asking that she be divorced from one Lee Brooks, who had forced her to marry him by the exercise of "spells." It appears that Brooks accosted Miss Robertson on the street and at once exercised such power over her that she gave her consent to the marriage. Miss Robertson believed that Brooks used "witchcraft, sorcery, incantation and jugglery"—arts unknown to the legitimate Cupid.

THE friends of Representative Clymer, of Pennsylvania, are congratulating him upon his approaching marriage with Mrs. Clements, of St. Louis. This lady is the daughter of Baron Von Schraeder, a Prussian nobleman, and her mother was a cousin of Representative Morrison, of Illinois, and Colonel John Morrison, of St. Louis. Mrs. Clemens is a lady of much culture, has traveled extensively and has liberal means. She is petite in figure and of rare beauty.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, having called upon Senator Cameron, reports that the Senator said in reply to a question: "Didn't you publish an interview with me a while ago, in which I said I was for Grant, had no second choice, and knew that he would be nominated by acclamation or on the first ballot? Just print that same interview over again, and keep printing it until everybody who cares about knowing is convinced that I am for Grant and that Grant's nomination and election is as sure as sunrise."

JUDGE BLACK is quoted as saying that his articles on Buchanan's Administration and the early days of the war are not drawn from a diary. "I never kept the scratch of a pen," he declares: "I draw upon the memory exclusively for facts in regard to those days:" The Judge is a firm believer in old-time orthodoxy. Some one remarked in his presence that the lines that formerly divided people in regard to religious matters were falling out. "Yes," said the Judge "and I notice that the nice distinctions between right and wrong are going with them."

WHITE HOUSE SCANDAL.

A Black Sheep Found Among Mr. Hayes' Clerical Lambs.

[Washington Star.]

"A a week before the 1st of the present month Charles Chapman, better known as 'Charlie,' was notified that his services would, after the 1st, be no longer required at the White House. He was one of the Executive clerks. He was dismissed for immortality. For the past four or five years his conduct has been such as to cause his name to be notorious in affairs of the opposite sex. The President knew nothing about his doings until the matter was reported to him by some one of the White House. Chapman's conduct, particularly as regards to a certain young lady with golden hair, came to the President's ears. He was promptly dismissed. He has a handsome wife and two or three children, but nevertheless took the young lady to New York on several occasions and roomed with her. In a certain room in this city he and a member of Congress are reported to have kept such high carnival with improper women that the neighbors interfered and asked them to leave the locality. Other cases of the misdoings of Chapman could be mentioned. He did not, however, as reported, ruin young girls who came to the White House to obtain Government positions. He had no conversation with them. He may have met them outside, but as a clerk in the Executive office he had no opportunity of approaching them. Chapman was private Secretary to the Member of Congress who was wont to go around with him. The essantial fact is, that Chapman was a very loose man in morals, and was dismissed as soon as the President ascertained his character. He obtained his appointment at the White House during Grant's administration.

THE GAY LOTHARIO.

[N. Y. Times.]

The Ohio gentleman referred to, when assured of the general reputation of infamy borne by Chapman, made haste to go to the White House and lay the matter before the President. He was very much shocked, but he did not temporize. He sent for Colonel Rogers, his private Secretary, and asked for the record of Mr. Chapman as a clerk in his office. Colonel Rogers said he was a remarkably good clerk, so far as the performance of his routine duties was concerned. He was a swift and elegant penman. What was the work of a day to most men was to him a mere two-hours' task. When Colonel Rogers first assumed the duties of private secretary he took "Buck" Grant aside and asked him about the force in the private secretary's office. Young Grant gave all the clerks most flattering commendations. Of Chapman he spoke particularly. He said:—"You will find him a wonderful clerk. His rapidity and excellence of execution in the preparation of official documents have made him invaluable here." So, at the end of the talk with Grant, Colonel Rogers called in the clerks and told them there would be no changes. This pleased them very much. After that the work of the office ran on smoothly, without a break. Colonel Rogers had no complaints to make against Chapman's conduct while in the office.

At this point in the conversation the President related what had been told him by his Ohio frier ds. He suggested an investigation. This Colonel Rogers at once began. He was astounded to meet at the first step such universal testimony from every source of the gross immorality of Chapman that investigation of any special case was idle. He was given one week to make a defense. In that time he flooded the White House with letters from members of Congress and Senators asking for his retention. Nearly two hundred letters of warm personal indorsement were secured from the principal public men of the country. No more grotesque evidence of the utter lack of value of letters of indorsement, written indiscriminately by public men, could be found than was exhibited in this special case. Mr. Chapman did not attempt to deny a single one of the charges made against him, and put in as a defense only this mass of personal indorsements. At the expiration of the week the President said that it was absurd to talk of these letters as a defense. Plainly, any one could procure such letters through mere acquaintances, and if Mr. Chapman had no better defense to make than this that was the end of the whole affair. He then directed his peremptory dismissal. This occurred six weeks ago, instead of last Saturday, as previously announced.

KELLOGG'S CASE.

Senator Ben Hill Gives his Views on the Contest.

[Graphic Washington Special.]

Senator Hill, of Georgia, sys that he intends to call up the Kellogg-Spofford case next week. "I should have called it up this week," he said yesterday, "but the testimony was not printed and laid upon the desks of Senators until yesterday. I shall give them a week to examine the testimony, and then I shall ask to have the case taken up and pressed to a conclussion." To an inquiry whether he expected a division on party lines, the Senator replied that he never polled the Senate on any question; he took what seemed to him the right course, and did not wait to see whether the majority was with him or not. He added, however that he understood a number of Senators on the Democratic side had wanted the matter postponed until after the Presidential election, which seemed to him only a confession of cowardice. Some Democrats had also been troubled by the question of res adjudicata but he thought the treatment of that point in the majority report had cleared it up.

"There has been some talk," he said in conclusion, "about Kellogg's having been originally slated in pursuance of some arrangement or compromise or bargain. That is absured. There was an arrangement as to the hour when a vote should be taken but that was all. As for a bargain, it could be shown that any Senator voted to admit a man who was never elected in pursuance of a bargain, I would vote to expel that Senator without a moment's delay.

Senator Hill is evidently very much in earnest and will do his best to secure the ousting of Mr. Kellogg; but he does not seem to know the extent of the feeling in his own party against the proposed action Senator Bayard is considered certain to vote against the doctrine that a Senator can be turned out by a majority vote, and Judge Thurman is expected to take the same position. Mr. Butler of South Carolina, will hardly support a doctrine which the Republicans might turn against him if they should recover control of the Senate

A Wonderful Coincidence.

[From the London Times.]

Ambrogio, a Neapolitan monk, who since the closing of the monasteries has wandered about begging, has died in the hospital at Naples of injuries inflicted by two men who insisted on his telling them the lucky number in the forthcoming lottery. On his disclaiming such powers the shockingly maltreated him, but in the hospital he mentioned the numbers 13 and 6. This being published in the papers, numbers of persons backed those figures, while others backed 37, which in their cabal signifies monk, and these three numbers happened to win, The Government will be mulcted of two million lire through the coincidence.

Grateful Women.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion and deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters. 14

FIRST OF APRIL.

I out in the wood with Mollie,
And Mollie so full of scorn,
As under the leafless beeches
We wandered one April morn.
I flurried and worried and angry,
While Mollie, serenely cool,
Said, "Jack, it's the 1st of April:
Please don't be an April—"

"You're right," I said, in a passion,
"For I am a fool to-day,
To care for a fair, false woman
Who loves that she may betray.
I saw you riding with Charley,
I know I am only you tool;
And trysted this April morning
To be called April—"

"Hush, Jack! You're one of those lovers
That never should trust their eyes;
And really your temper has been, sir,
A not very sweet surprise;"
Then I looked at the fair calm maiden,
In her fresh spring garments dressed—
Tender green like the budding trees,
With violets at her breast.

"If you would explain, dear Mollie—"
"No, sir, that is not my way."
"Then only say that you love me."
"I have said it—before to-day."
"O love! O love! O Mollie dear!"
And the robins sang overhead;
"O love! O love!" but sweeter far
Were the words that Mollie said.

Then hand in hand through the beeches,
In the light of Mollie's love,
The soft green moss beneath our feet,
And the budding trees above,
The rosy blush on Mollie's face,
And the love-light in her eyes,
And every wintry cloud away
From April's soft blue skies.

Many Aprils have come and gone
Since I won my little wife,
As I was fooled that happy morn,
She has fooled me all my life;
But, oh! such folly is wisdom,
April or May, as a rule;
Happy's the man all his life
A good little wife can fool.

APRIL FOOLS.

The Custom of Imposing on and Ridiculing People.

[Harpers Weekly.]

The theory has been advanced, but apparently without very much to support it, that the custom of imposing upon and ridiculing people on the first of April may have an illusion to the mockery of the Saviour of the world by the Jews. Something like what we call making April-fools is practiced abroad in some Catholic countries on Innocents' Day, on which occasion people run through all the rooms of the house, making a pretended search, in memory, perhaps, of the search made by HEROD for the child Jesus, and his having been imposed upon and deceived by the wise men, who, contrary to his orders, "returned to their own country another way."

In a copy of the *British Apollo*, published in 1708, appears the following query: "Whence proceeds the custom of making April-fools?" If we may trust the "Answer" that is appended, it may not improperly be derived from a memorable transaction mentioned by DIONYSIUS as having occurred between the Romans and the Sabines: The Romans, about the infancy of the city, wanting wives, and finding they could not obtain them by their peaceable addresses, resolved to make use of a stratagem, and accordingly ROMULUS instituted certain games to be performed in the beginning of April (according to the Roman calendar)in honor of Neptune. Upon notice thereof the bordering inhabitants, with their whole families, flocked to Rome to see this mighty celebration, when the Romans seized upon a great number of the Sabine virgins and ravished them, which imposition we suppose may be the foundation of this foolish custom."

In some cases the custom of making fools in April is originally ascribed to the Jews, and is said to have begun from the mistake made by Noah, in sending the dove out of the ark before the water had abated, on the day of the calendar among the Hebrews which corresponds to our 1st of April; and to perpetuate the memory of this deliverance it was thought proper to punish whoever forgot so remarkable a circumstance by sending them upon some sleeveless errand similar to that upon which the bird was sent by the patriarch. One writer sums up our common ignorance regarding the origin of All-fools' Day as follows: "It can not be connected with the 'Feast of the Ass,' for that would be on Twelfth-Day; nor with the ceremony of the 'Lord of Misrule' in England, nor of the 'Abbot of Unreason' in Scotland, for these frolics were held at Christmas. The writer recollects that he has met with a conjecture somewhere that April-day is celebrated as part of the festivity of New Year's Day. That day used to be kept on the 25th of March. All antiquaries know that an octave, or eight days, usually completed the festivals of our fore-fathers. If so, April-day, making the octave's close, may be supposed to be employed in fool-making, all other sports having been exhausted in the seven foregoing days." Douce says, "I am convinced that the ancient ceremony of the 'Feast of Fools' has no connection whatever with the custom of making fools on the 1st of April."

April-fooling, the victims being called April-fish (poissons d' Avril), was very common in France but a short time ago. We also get traces of it in the literature of that country at an earlier period than we do in that of England. It is related, for instance, that Francis, Duke of Lorraine, and his wife, being in captivity in Nantes, effected their escape in consequence of the attempt having been made on the 1st of April. The story reads that, "disguised as peasants, the one bearing a hod upon his shoulder, the other carrying a basket of rubbish upon her back, they both, at an early hour of the day, passed through the gates of the city. A woman having a knowledge of their persons ran to the guard to give notice to the sentry. 'April-fool!' cried the soldier, and all the guard to a man shouted 'April-fool!' beginning with the sergeant in charge of the post. The Governor, to whom the story was told as a jest, became suspicious in regard to the matter, and ordered the prison to be visited. By the time investigations were made, the duke and his wife were well on their way to the frontier. The 1st of April had saved them."

GOLDMARK'S OPERA.

Queen of Sheba Compromised and Jerusalem Society Scandalized.

[Dresden Letter in New York Times.]

We have all heard of the Queen of Sheba. I think that in most minds she is inseparably connected with a Sunday school book and a camel very much out of drawing. We had supposed that she, at least, the friend and guest of the wisest of men, was above the breath of slander. But hear what has come to light. A new opera by Goldmark has been brought out this winter in the principal cities of Germany. It was given here with gorgeous scenery and beautiful costumes, and this is the plot: When Solomon sent to invite the Queen to pay him that famous visit his messenger was a young man of good disposition, but somewhat weak character, named Assad, who was betrothed to the very pretty daughter of the high priest. Assad delivered his message in the very choicest Hebrew to the Queen's Chamberlain and started on his return to Jerusalem without having been admitted to the honor of an interview with her Majesty. He had gone but a short distance when, sauntering out by himself for an afternoon stroll while his retinue were pitching the tents for their encampment, he met a lady of great beauty and engaging manners, with whom he allowed himself to fall into the very steepest sort of flirtation. On his return to Jerusalem the image of this lady was so vivid in Assad's eyes that he found it difficult to greet his fiance, the high priest's daughter, with sufficient warmth, and Solomon, in a private talk, soon got him to tell the whole story. The wise King was not inclined to make too much of the matter, and advised Assad to forget all about his little slip and marry Salomith (for this was his fiance's name) with all speed. What was his atonishment, however, and that of Assad, when, the Queen of Sheba having arrived shortly after, and having been induced to take off her veil, it turned out that the very lively young person whom Assad had met in the forrests of Lebanon was no other than the Queen herself! On the following evening the Queen enticed Assad into a lonely garden, and, his emotions overcoming him, the young man fainted in her Majesty's arms (to very pretty music,) and was left in this insensible condition to be discovered by the whole court. In spite of all this, the marriage proceeded. The cermony was preformed by the bride's father in the temple (most gorgeously mounted), but the entrance of the Queen of Sheba disturbed the bridegroom so much that he fell in a fit and had to be removed by the attendants. He was naturally supposed to be possessed of a devil and was ordered to wander forth into the desert. In the afternoon Solomon entertained the Queen with a very pretty ballet, and she departed in peace to her own land, while poor Assad, who never seems to have had much constitution, was overtaken by a sand storm and died of the effects of it—or of the fright it gave him—in the arms of the faithful Salomith, who had followed him with her maidens (of the chorus). All this shocks some good people, I am told; but as the text is written and the music composed by Jews I don't know that Christians ought to object.

BIG ICEBERGS.

A Record of one That Was Fifty Miles Long.

[New York Times]

A warm winter, like the one just past, lessens the quantity of ice formed in these latitudes, but it very much increases the quantity of ice which comes floating down from the regions of endless cold, by causing the breaking up of the illimitable fields of polar ice. Consequently, unless those charged with the care of ocean steamers are exceptionaley watchful, disasters caused by collisions with floating ice may be confidently expected in unusual numbers during the approaching season. The shipping news within the last day or two shows how necessary and truthful this warming is. The Iowa arrived at Liverpoole considerably damaged at her stern and bows by collision with an iceberg, and the Frisia, Ferdinand von der Taelen, and Gordon Castle, upon safetly landing at this port on Thursday last, all reported having met unusual quantities of ice. Those accustomed to the sea do not need to be told how dangerous are collisions with ice; but land lubbers, who would look with surprise at a sheet of ice over three feet thick and a few hundred square feet in area can scarcely imagine the congrealed masses which sometimes lie across the paths of the ocean fleet. The berg with which the Arizona collided was 500 feet long and 100 feet high above the water. Consequently, it extended 200 feet below the surface, and made a mass as solid and nearly as dangerous as a sunken rock on the charts. But that was only a baby iceberg. There is a record of one 150 feet high, 50 miles long, and 4 miles broad, and there are well authenticated reports of others 300 feet high. Such floating islands are not born of one year's cold, even such as is found at the pole itself. There growth is as slow as that of Alpine glaciers, but while the *mer de glance* at last flows quietly through a beautiful valley in a gentle stream like the Arveyron, the polar glaciers thrust themselves forward into the debhts of the sea, whose rough embrace is followed by the "caving of the iceberg. Sometimes they are met in large numbers, and then the ship may be "nipped" between them, and as they sometimes roll over, a ship is scarcely safe within a radius of 100 yards of one Sheet ice is less dangerous than icebergs, for the reason that it breaks up sooner. It is formed during a single winter, and at the approach of summer the "fields" flow southward. As the "fields" became broken into smaller masses, they are called "floes," crowded together are called "pack-ice," and when the current draws them out into an elongated form they are called "stream ice. A further separation of the masses results in "drift ice" and just before it disappears it is called "brash ice." In April, 1875, the Nova Scotia's officers reported an ice field along which the steamer skirted five hours, and finally altered her course to escape it. It extended as far as the eye could reach with glasses from the mast-head.

EXPERIMENTS in a deep lake near Berlin have shown the practicability of a new and ingenions plan for raising sunken vessels and other heavy objects lost in the water. The invention is that of an Austrian engineer, and consists of an uninflated balloon, containing a bottle of sulphuric acid packed in salt, which, when exposed to the action of the acid, generates carbonic acid gas. The balloon is taken under water by a diver and fastened to the object that is to be raised. Then a screw is turned which liberates the acid, gas in form, the balloon expands and rises, and it is only a question of the size of the balloon, the strength of the tackle, and the weight of the sunken object, whether it shall be raised or not. The experiments near Berlin were successful.

THERE is a singular case in the Baltimore courts where a single letter omitted involves millions. Leonard Case died without having made a will, leaving neither wife, children, brothers, sisters, nephews or nieces. The heirship goes backwards. Under the statutes governing in such emergencies the wording is used first "ancestor," then" ancestors," in defining the line of inheritance. If the singular form is used the property will be divided among Leonard Case's father's brothers and sisters; if the plural is adopted, the relatives of the mother will be included in the distribution. The suit was instituted by one of the mother's relatives. The judge held in accordance with old customs and equity the succession was on the father's side only. The Supreme Court will decide.

Physicians recommend Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup when all other medicines fail, as a certain cure for Bronchitis, Sore Throat, and Coughs or Colds of long standing. For sale by all Druggists.

SHOVEL AND TONGS.

You stand in your metal rack to-night
On my hearthstone, glowing fair and bright
In the armament that to you belongs,
Old shovel and tongs!

Once, seized with a sudden freak or whim,
They brought you out of the garret dim,
While searching in closet, chest, and sack
For bric-a-brac.

For rust you scarce could stir your pegs.
Long tongs; yet they polished you slender legs,
And you now stand guard by my armchair here,
Like a tall grenadier,

Your mate, too, polished to high degree,
Stands ready for duty, whate'er it be:
And you both, as in seventeen ninety-two,
Have hot work to do.

Great grandmother handled you then with grace—
I'm looking up now at her Spartan face;
For her picture graces the parlor wall,
Ruffles and all.

Had you only ears, and tongues as well!
Full many a story you might tell
Of family frights and family wrongs,
Old shovel and tongs!

Of wedding feasts and household joys,
Of innocent romping girls and boys—
But, busy with ashes, coal and soot,
You two are mute.

You'll flourish in this poor vale of tears
Perhaps for another hundred years,
When others are singing our household songs,
Old shovel and tongs!

Indeame fair woman not yet born
Again may rout you from depths forlorn,
While hunting, like us, the dames far back,
For bric-a-brac.

A ROYAL HOME.

The Domestic Life of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.

The Prince the Friend of America—His Last Letter One of Kindness to Us.

In the last volume of Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort," just published there are many fascinating glimpses of the home life of the royal family, and some very interesting details of the Prince's daily life. He was, as became a German Prince, scrupulously particular in matters of etiquette and on the subject of honors and decorations, punctual and punctilious in the discharge of all the duties of life, an unwearied correspondent and reader. Where there was so much to do and everything was done, early rising was a necessity. Up at 7, in winter or summer. Prince Albert, we are told, dressed and went to his sitting-room, where in winter a fire was burning and a green German lamp lit, to read and answer letters, or prepare for the Queen's consideration drafts of answers to her Ministers on matters of importance. Not feeling sure of the idiomatic accuracy of his English, he would constantly bring his English letters to the Queen to read through, or in case of drafts on political affairs, would say, "Here is a draft I have made for you. Read it. I should think this would do." Till breakfast time he was further occupied in perusing relays of despatches and official papers which had been previously opened and read by the Queen and placed by her for his use beside his table in her sitting-room. He was an attentive reader of the newspapers, reading aloud good or important articles, but manifesting pain at one that did not suit him.

At breakfast, luncheon and family dinners he sat at the head of the table, enlivening the company with anecdotes or mimicry of droll folk he had met in Germany or Scotland, "at which he would himself laugh most heartily." He took a deep and abding interest in affairs in the art world—in a letter to his daughter, the Crown Princess of Prussia, he says, after describing the Royal Academy Exhibition: "I send you a catalogue in which I have set a mark against the best." Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," with which the Prince's name has since been so closely identified, strongly impressed him; we find a letter asking the Laureate for an autograph. "You would thus," says the Prince, "add a peculiar interest to the book containing those beautiful songs, from the perusal of which I derived the greatest enjoyment. They quite rekindle the feeling with which the legends of King Arthur must have inspired the chivalry of old, while the gaaceful form in which they are presented blends those feelings with the softer tone of our present age." The book in which Tennyson inscribed his name was always a treasured possession, and in 1861 he read from it to the Princess Royal passages which he desired her to illustrate, and which she was illustrating at the time of her death. "I never remember spending a pleasanter New Year's Day," the Queen writes in 1860," surrounded by our children and dear mamma. It is really extraordinary how much our good children did for the day in writing, reading and music."

DEATH OF THE QUEEN'S MOTHER.

It was only a few months later, however, that she wrote to King Leopold:

On this, the most dreadful day of my life, does your poor broken-hearted child write one line of love and devotion. She is gone—that precious, dearly beloved tender mother, whom I never parted from but for a few months—without whom I cannot imagine life—has been taken from us! It is too dreadful—but she is at peace—her fearful sufferings are at an end! Her death was quite painless, the breathing was heartrending to witness. I held her dear hand in mine to the very last, which I am truly thankful for! But the watching that precious life going out was fearful! Alas! She never knew me; but she was spared the pang of parting!

In her diary Her Majesty thus described the painful scene.

I sat on a footstool, holding her dear hand. Meantime the dear face grew paler (though, in truth, her cheeks had that pretty fresh color they always had, up to within an hour of the last), the features longer, sharper. The breathing became easier. I fell on my knees, holding the beloved hand, which was still warm and soft, though heavier, in both of mine. I felt the end was fast approaching, as Clark went out to call Albert and Alice, I only left gazing on that beloved face, and feeling as if my heart would break. It was a solemn, sacred, never-to-be-forgotten scene. Fainter and fainter grew the breathing. At last it ceased, but there was no change of countenance, nothing; the eyes closed, as they had been for the last half hour. The clock struck 9:30 at the very moment. Convulsed with sobs, I fell upon the hand and covered it with kisses. Albert lifted me up and took me into the next room, himself entirely melted into tears, which is unusual for him, deep as his feelings are, and clasped me in his arms. I asked him if all was over; he said yes. I went into the room again after a few minutes, and gave one look. My darling mother was sitting as she had done before, but was already white. O God! How awful! How mysterious! But what a blessed end! Her gentle spirit at rest, her sufferings over! The blessed future meeting and her peace and rest must henceforth be my comfort. My beloved Albert felt it, and feels it so intensely. He had shed so many tears: he was so tender and kind and full of loving affection, of tender consideration to spare my feelings. Albert took me up stairs. Dear, good Alice was full of intense feeling, tenderness and distress for me, and she, and all of them, loved "grandmamma" so dearly. I lay down on the sofa. The constant crying was a comfort and relief. But, oh! the sickness of heart, the agony, the thought of the daily, hourly blank was and is unbearable!

THE TRENT EPISODE.

The years 1860 and 1861, which are covered in the last volume of the "Life," were not especially interesting from a political point of view, at least so far as American readers are concerned always excepting the Trent episode. After the law officers of the Crown had given their opinion upon the action of Captain Wilkes, Lord Palmerston wrote to the Queen (November 29) that the Cabinet had come to the conclusion that "Her Majesty should be advised to demand reparation and redress." We quote from Mr. Martin's narrative, with some abbreviation:

"The Cabinet," he continued, "is to meet again to-morrow at 2, by which time Lard Russell will have prepared an instruction to Lord Lyons. The general outline and tenor which appeared to meet the opinion of the Cabinet would be that the Washington Government should be told that what has been done is a violation of International law, and of the rights of Great Britain, and that your Majesty's Government trust that the act will be disavowed, and the prisoners set free and restored to British protection; and that Lord Lyons should be instructed shat, if this demand is refused, he should retire from the United States."

Next day after the Cabinet meeting Lord John Russell forwarded to the Queen the drafts of the various dispatches which were to be sent to Lord Lyons. They reached Windsor Castle in the evening, and doubtless occupied much of the Prince's thoughts in the long hours of the winter morning when he found sleep impossible. Ill as he was, in accordance with his accustomed habit, he arose at 7, and before 8 he had finished and brought to the Queen the draft of a memorandum on the subject of these dispatches. "He could eat no breakfast," is the entry in Her Majesty's diary, "and looked very wretched. But still he was well enough on getting up to make a draft for me to write to Lord Russell in correction of his draft to Lord Lyons, sent to me yesterday, which Albert did not approve." When he brought it to the Queen he told her that he could scarcely hold his pen while writing it.

What was the nature of the Prince's objection to the draft of "the principal dispatch" (the others were private and not to be communicated to the United States Government) is sufficiently obvious from his memorandum.

The Queen returns these important drafts, which upon the whole she approves; but she cannot help feeling that the main draft—that for communication to the American Government—is somewhat meagre. She should have liked to have seen the expression of a hope that the American captain did not act under instructions, or, if he did, that he misapprehended them—that the United States Government must be fully aware that the British Government could not allow its flag to be insulted and the security of her mail communications to be placed in jeopardy; and Her Majesty's Government are unwilling to believe that the United States Government intended wantonly to put an insult upon this country, and to add to their many distressing complications by forcing a question of dispute upon us, and that we are therefore glad to believe that upon a full consideration of the circumstances of the undoubted breach of international law committed they would spontaneously offer such redress as alone could satisfy this country, viz., the restoration of the unfortunate passengers and a suitable apology.

WINDSOR CASTLE, December 1.1861.

The suggestions here made at once commended themselves to Lord John Russell. The dispatch was remodeled upon the lines indicated by the Prince, its language being little more than his own cast into official form * * * All these considerations no doubt had their weight in determining the decision of the United States Government. But they would probably have rallied to sway it into compliance with the British demands, but for the temperate and conciliatory tone in which, thanks to the Prince, the views of the Government had been conveyed. Mr. Seward told Lord Lyons, before the copy of the dispatch was placed in his hands, that "everything depended upon the working of it," and begged, as a personal favor, to be allowed to read it before it was communicated to him officially. In compliance with this request, it was sent to him under a cover marked "private and confidential." The effect was instantaneous. "Almost immediately afterwards," Lord Lyons says in a private dispatch to Lord John Russell (19th of December, 1861), "he came here. He told me he was pleased to find that the dispatch was courteous and friendly—not dictatorial nor menancing." On the 9th of January, 1862, the Queen said: "Lord Palmerston cannot but look on this peaceful issue of the American quarrel as greatly owing to her beloved Prince, who wrote the observations upon the drafts to Lord Lyons, in which Lord Palmerston so entirely concurred. It was the last thing he ever wrote." From Lord Palmerston's answer (12th of January) we extract the following words: "There can be no doubt that, as your Majesty observes, the alterations made in the dispatch to Lord Lyons contributed essentially to the satisfactory settlement of the dispute. But these alterations were only one of the innumerable instances of the tact and judgment, and the power of nice discrimination which excited Lord Palmerston's constant and unbounded admiration."

A HOME SCENE.

A very homelike passage in the Queen's Journal is that describing the engagement of the late Princess Alice. "There is no doubt." Prince Albert had written to Stockmar in June, 1860, "that Louis and Alice have formed a mutual liking. We should not be averse to such an alliance, as the family is good and estimable, and the young man is unexceptionable in morals, manly and, both in body and mind, distinguished by youthful freshness and vigor." On the 30th of November the Queen wrote in her dairy:

"After dinner, while talking to the gentlemen, I perceived Alice and Louis talking before the fireplace more earnestly than usual, and when I passed to go to the other room both came up to me, and Alice in much agitation said he had proposed to her and he begged for my blessing. I could only squeeze his hand and say 'certainly,' and that we should see him in our room later. Got through the evening working as well as we could. Alice came to our room agitated and quiet. Albert sent for Louis to his room—went first to him and then called Alice and me in. Louis has a warm, noble heart. We embraced our dear Alice and praised her much to him. He pressed and kissed my hand and I embraced him. After talking a little we parted—a most touching and to me a most sacred moment."

THE DEATH OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.

Of course the most interesting part of the book to the general reader is that in which the death of the Prince Consort is described. Sir Theodore is to be complimented upon a very effective piece of literary work, strong, simple and pathetic, with which we must close our notice of his book. On the 28th of November, at the parade of the Eton College volunteers, the Prince looked very unwell, and though wrapped in a coat lined with fur, "felt as if cold water was being poured down his back." By the 4th of December he was looking "very wretched and woebegone," and the Queen writes: "I was sadly nervous with ups and downs of hope and fear." By the 6th the fever had manifested itself, though the doctors as yet saw no ground for fear. On the 8th the Queen's diary reads: "I found him lying on the bed in the Blue-room, and much pleased. The sun was shining brightly, the room was fine, large and cheerful, and he said: 'It is so fine!' For the first time since his illness he asked for some music, and said, "I should like to hear a fine choral played at a distance." We had a piano brought into the next room and Alice played "Ein feste Burg is unser Gott," and another, and he listened, looking upward with such a sweet expression and with tears in his eyes. He then said, "That is enough." It was Sunday. The Rev. Charles Kingsley preached, but I heard nothing. At times his mind wandered, but when later in the day the Queen read to him "Peveril of the Peak," he followed the story with interest. After dinner, says his Majesty, "He was so pleased to see me 'liebes Frauchen' (dear little wife). Precious love! His tenderness this evening, when he held my hands and stroked my face, touch me so much—made me so grateful." On the morning of the 14th it was hoped the crisis was over: the Queen writes of her visit to him at 7 o'clock: "Never can I forget how beautiful my darling looked lying there with his face lit up by the rising sun, his eyes unusually bright, gazing as it were on unseen objects and not taking notice of me." Let us quote Sir Theodore Martin, omitting some passages of minor interest:

"The day," Her Majesty writes, "was very fine and very bright. I asked whether I might go out for a breath of air. The doctors answered, 'Yes, just close by for a quarter of an hour.' At about twelve I went out upon the terrace with Alice. The military band was playing at a distance, and I burst into tears and came home again. Sir James Clark was very hopeful. He had seen much worse cases. But the breathing was the alarming thing, it was so rapid. There was what they call a dusky hue about his face and hands, which I knew was not good. I made some observation about it to Dr. Jenner, and was alarmed by seeing he seemed to notice it. Albert folded his arms and began arranging his hair, just as he used to do when well and he was dressing. These were said to be sad signs. Strange, as though he were preparing for another and greater journey. * * * About 5:30 I went and sat down beside his bed, which had been wheeled toward the middle of the room. '*Gutes Frauchen*,' he said, and kissed me, and then gave a sort of piteous moan, or rather sigh, not of pain, but as if he felt that he was leaving me, and laid his head upon my shoulder, and I put my arm under his, but the feeling passed away again and he seemed to wander and to doze, and yet to know all. Sometimes I could not catch what he said. Occasionally he spoke French. Alice came in and kissed him, and he took her hand. Bertie, Helena, Louise and Arthur came in one after the other and took his hand, and Arthur kissed it. But he was dozing and did not perceive them.

"The Quern had retired for a little while to the adjoining room, but hearing the Prince's breathing become worse, she returned to the sick chamber. She found the Prince bathed in perspiration, which the doctors said might be an effort of nature to throw off the fever. Bending over him she whispered, '*Es ist kleines Frauchen?*' ('Tis your own little wife?") and he bowed his head and kissed her. At this time he seemed half dozing, quite calm, and only wishing to be left quiet and undisturbed, 'as he used to be when tired and not well.' Again, as the evening advanced, Her Majesty retired to give way to her grief in the adjoining room. She had not long been gone when a rapid change set in, and the Princess Alice was requested by Sir James Clark to ask Her Majesty to return. The import of the summons was too plain. When the Queen entered she took the Prince's left hand, 'which was already cold, though the breathing was quite gentle,' and knelt down by his side. On the other side of the bed was the Princess Alice, while at its foot knelt the Prince of Wales and the Princess Helena. Not far from the foot of the bed were Prince Ernest Leiningen, the physicians and the Prince's valet, Lohlein. General the Hon. Robert Bruce knelt opposite the Queen, and the Dean of Windsor, Sir Charles Phipps and General Grey were also in the room. In the solemn hush of that mournful chamber there was such grief as had rarely hallowed any deathbed. A great light, which had blessed the world, and which the mourners had but yesterday hoped might long bless it, was waning fast away. A husband, a father, a friend, a master, endeared by every quality by which man in such relations can win the love of his fellow-man, was passing into the silent land, and his loving glance, his wise counsels, his firm, manly thought should be known among them no more. The castle clock chimed the third quarter after 10. Calm and peaceful grew the beloved form; the features settled into the beauty of a perfectly serene repose; two or three long but gentle breaths were drawn, and that great soul had fled to seek a nobler scope for which it had often yearned, where there is rest for the weary, and where 'the spirits of the just are made perfect.'"

THE wife of a skilled artisan named Schmid of Samara, Russia, was brought to bed of a child while her husband, who had spent all his wages for many previous weeks in liquor, was away from his home upon a drunken frolic. Two days after her confinement Schmid staggered in and began to shout, with horrible threats and curses, for his dinner. There having been neither food nor money in the house since he had last left it, the unfortunate woman had no nourishment for herself or babe since its birth, and the latter had died of exhaustion but a few minutes before its father made his appearance. To Schmid's brutal menaces his miserable wife made no answer. She rose from her pallet, wan and emaciated, crept across the room to the dresser, took thence a large dish, which she carried back to the bed, and, placing her baby's corpse upon the dish, set it down on the table before her husband, with the simple but awful words: "There is nothing else to eat in the house!" Schmid sat gazing with a glassy stare at his dead child for some time. Presently a neighbor came in and spoke to him, but he uttered no word and made no sign. Upon closer examination he was found to have entirely lost his reason, and he was conveyed to a madhouse, where he still remains, a hopeless lunatic.

DR. B. JOY JEFFRIES has examined 14,469 boy students in the schools above the primary in Boston, and of them 608 were found to be color blind. Of 13,458 girl students, only nine were suffering from the defection. The results compare so well with those ascertained in Europe that little room is left to doubt they are the expression of a general law. There is no known remedy, and it has been shown that color sense does not alter through life. Hence it must be taken as a fact that the statistics derived from the public schools apply to the community at large—viz., that about one man or boy in twenty-five is color blind, and that the instances of color blindness among girls or women are comparatively rare.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is particularly recommended for children. It cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throat and Whooping Cough. Is pleasant to the taste and acts like a charm. Price 25 cents.

THE SEXTON.

Nigh to a grave that was newly made,
Leaned a sexton old, on his earth-worn spade
His work was done and he paused to wait
The funeral train through the open gate;
A relic of by-gone days was he,
And his locks were as white as the foamy sea
And these words came from his lips so thin,
"I gather them in! I gather them in!"

"I gather them in! for man and boy,
Year after year of grief and joy,
I've builded the houses that lie around
In every nook of this burial ground.
Mother and daughter, father and son,
Come to my solitude one by one—
But come they strangers, or come they kin,
I gather them in! I gather them in!"

"Many are with me, but still I'm alone!
I am king of the dead and I make my throne
On a monument slab of marble cold.
And my sceptre of rule is the spade I hold.
Come they from cottage, or come they from hall,
Mankind are my subjects—all, all, all!
Let them loiter in pleasure, or toilfully spin,
I gather them in! I gather them in!"

"I gather them in, and their final rest
Is here, down here, in the Earth's dark breast!"
And the sexton ceased—for the funeral train
Wound mutely over the solemn plain:
And I said to my heart—when time is told,
A mightier voice than the sexton's old
Will sound o'er the last trump's dreadful din
I gather them in! I gather them in!

FARM AND GARDEN.

IRISH POTATOES.—What a paradox to call the nutritious tuber "Irish potato," when it is well known to have been indigenous to American soil.

To cultivate the Irish potato successfully—that is, to make a less laborious process more than is now practiced generally—to double the usual yield, it is only necessary to observe a few important rules to accomplish the purpose.

Well prepared new ground is the best for potatoes; but when planted in old ground plow deeply. If the soil or the strength of the team will not admit of at least twelve inches in depth, let a sharp shovel plow follow in each furrow, drawn by one horse, and loosen the ground to that depth. After plowing, harrow smoothly. Then lay off the whole ground with a bull-tongue, merely marking the ground two feet apart; then lay off the rows the reverse way, three feet apart, with a large shovel plow, as deep as possible with two horses; only four rows at a time. Drop *one whole* potato, of medium size, where the marks of the bull-tongue and the regular rows cross each other; thus having your rows three feet by two feet regular and straight, to facilitate cultivation.

Then drive the wagon, loaded with well-rotted and well-pulverized stable manure, by the side of these four rows, and throw a shoveful of the manure on each potato so dropped; then cover with a turning plow and lay off four rows more; the wagon can pass over the first four rows without displacing the potatoes.

Pursue this course till the whole field is planted. The work will seem rough and incomplete, but let it remain so for a time, and you will find the advantage. When you find that the potatoes are ready to come—by this time, too, the ground will be covered with weeds and grass which, if left to grow with the potatoes, will almost choke them before they are large enough to be worked—then just at this stage of growth, one here and there coming up, take your two-horse harrow, and drag it over the field both ways till the ground is perfectly clean and smooth.

In a few days all the potatoes come up through a soft and clean mold, and the growth is so vigorous that the grass and weeds never appear any more close to the potato vines. Thus all the work of hoe and hand, pulling of weeds and grass by hand is saved. Cultivate the three-foot way with a double bull-tongue, the two-foot way with a single bull-tongue about twice each way, and the cultivation is easy and cheap, and you will have a crop of from 400 to 600 bushels to the acre. Cultivate level—never hill the potato.

Let me heae remark that if 200 rounds of plaster is added to the ton of manure, and thoroughly mixed together, it will be better. And again; about two days before you plant cut the seed end (that is, the end that has many eyes) off the potato, and let the cut part dry; or, if there is no time for its driying naturally, rub the cut end in plaster, which will dry it thoroughly and prevent decay.

Many do not believe in the moon when planting potatoes, but I know that to plant in the dark of the moon in April will bring potatoes large enough to eat two weeks sooner than those planted in the light of the moon in March.

I tried an experiment some years ago by taking large potatoes, as near the same size as I could find. Two of these were planted whole in the ground, two feet apart; the other two I cut into twelve pieces, with only one eye each, and put into the ground, one piece to the place, two feet apart, close to the whole ones. They had the same care. When dug I noticed the produce of the whole seed were greatly the finest in appearance, all being merchantable, while the cut seed produced about the same quantity in weight, but most of them small, but only a few fit to go to market or be brought to the table. To my mind this was conclusive in favor of whole seed. The cut seed took six times the ground, and of course six times the work, that the whole seed did.

I tried hilling two rows in a patch of a good, new variety of potatoes, and they did not do well, while the that were not hilled did well. Hence, now I never hill potatoes, but cultivate well, but level. T. J. FINNIE.

Red Bluff Post office, Wythe County, Virginia.

WASTE OF LAND.—An agricultural writer with a calculating turn of mind gives the following, which is well worth the consideration of the intelligent farmer: "If a farm of 160 acres is divided by fences into fields of ten acres each, there are five miles of fences. If each fence now is one rod wide, no less than 10 acres of land are occupied by them. This is equal to 6¼ per cent. of the farm, and the loss of the use of the land is exactly equal to a charge of 6¼ per cent. on the whole value of the farm. But nearly every fence row in the country is made a nursery for weeds, which stock the whole farm and make an immense amount of labor necessary to keep them from smothering the crops. Much damage always results to the crop from these weeds, and if these expenses are added to the first one, the whole will easily sum up to 20 per cent., or a tax of one-fifth of the value of the farm. To remedy this we would have fewer fences, or we would clean and sow down the fence rows to grass or clover, and mow them twice a year. Ten acres of clover or timothy would at least supply a farm with seed and a few tons of hay every year. We would, in short, consider the fence rows as a valuable part of the farm, and use them as such."

MANAGING DAIRY STOCK.—Dr. A. S. Heath recently read an essay on this subject before the Farmer's Club of the American Institute, New York, which is brim full of valuable suggestions upon the subject of feeding dairy stock. The facts here given may be utilized by dairymen in all parts of the country in ascertaining the profits derived from their cows.

Ordinarily it requires three acres to feed a cow. The interest on three acres near New York cost $18 a year, and $18 at least in labor and care, or $36. At 12 quarts of milk a day of three hundred days at 2 cents per quart would amount to $72, and deducting the $36, would leave $36 per cow. But this cannot be counted as profit, for there are many incidental expenses in pails, cans, extra food and care. Can a farmer realize a net profit on a cow of $30 a year?

GRASS causes the most liberal secretions of delicious milk. But this condition of young, succulent and plentiful grass cannot be relied upon as alone sufficient for the largest milk production for more than sixty days of the whole year. The rest of the 365 days the cows must have extra feed. This must consist of different kinds of fodder for the different seasons. In the early season, green rye; green oats, earlier and later roots, green corn and hay. But green corn cannot be profitably fed till in early tassle; nor should corn meal be fed in hot weathey, nor for the same reason should cotton-seed meal, and linseed cake be fed until the cool or cold season, for less animal heat is required to be supplied to the cow.

The average value of crops per acre to the milk producer is of great moment. The general average refers to the whole country. The value of corn is $15, wheat $16, rye $9, oats $12, barley $13, buckwheat $11, hay $15, while that of potatoes is $50. Thus it costs $45, 48 27, 30, 39, 33, 45, 150.

Pure water and salt must be supplied to milch cows *ad libitum;* as 87 per cent. of the milk consists of water, and where salt is sparingly supplied the digestive powers of the cow are enfeebled, and the milk is defective in keeping quality, and probably also, in quantity and quality.

Care, kindness, quiet, moderate exercise, regular and judicious feeding are all important factors in milk supply.

The largest percentage of flavor in cheese and butter are found in young grasses, but in very young fodder corn these essential qualities—caseine, butter, sugar and aroma are deficient, but improve up to the time of early flowering, when the sweet corn fodder is at its best, and should be fed with shorts or bran sprinkled over the cut and wilted fodder.

Green oats is a good soiling crop.

Bran is an admirable food in a slop. It produces a large quantity of milk, and it can be fed with safety in the hottest weather. Meal may be added to bran as the weather becomes cooler.

Never let a cow go into winter quarters in a poor, thin condition.

Hay should be cut in its earliest bloom.

Milk is almost 9-10 water, or 873 in 1,000 parts water.

Milk remove much phosphate of lime and the pastures should be sown with ground bones or rock phosphate of lime. Wool removes sulphur, and therefore sheep pastures are improved by plaster or sulphate of lime. Ashes and salt are of the highest value to pastures. But when the pastures have too far failed, it is better economy to plow them up as fast as possible, and sow them to pasture grasses and seed to oats, to shade the young shoots and tender roots.

Cows remove more from the pastures than their droopings supply; therefore it is a good plan to spread manure over them sprinkled with plaster to save the ammonia for the young grass in the early spring.

Meadows may be pastured in the dry season after the crop has been removed; but never in the early spring or late fall.

The air supplies most of the organic matter, and thus helps to keep the land good when we sell off part of the products, which are a part of the land or soil itself.

Good milk requires good sound food, and a large yield of milk requires a large supply of good sound food.

Warm and airy stables, great cleanliness with the animal and her products, judicious feeding of cows, and feeding of pastures, are the indispensible means to supply milk in quality, quantity, and soundness, capable of resisting decay.

Farmers must study up this whole matter, for the field for study is almost boundless. The farmer's knowledge must of necessity be varied and constantly accumulating.

SEEDING AN ORCHARD.—Recently at a meeting of the Potomac Fruit Growers Mr. William Saunders read a paper on apple orchards, in which he very clearly answers the question whether it is better to seed an orchard or not. The rules laid down are applied to all kinds of fruit trees. He says:

"As to the treatment of apple orchards, we know that when they are established on light gravelly or sandy soils they require periodical applications of manure, that the ground should also be kept loose by shallow plowing, and afterwards to be surface stirred with the harrow or cultivator,—all of which is requisite to maintain a proper degree of fertility. We have learned that to sow grass on the surface of the orchard planted in such soils is simply the first step toward the destruction of the trees so far as regards their fruit bearing capacities. Of course we are now considing ordinary condition and management, for it is quite practical, merely considering it as a question of possibility, to so enrich the surface of even the lightest of soils as to obviate the necessity of further surface culture.

On the other hand we may imagine the case of an orchard placed in a condition of things very much the reverse of the one we have considered. In this the soil is

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J. P. BARR.....W. SCHOYER.....E.A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

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GRANT—OR WHO?

JOHN SHERMAN has returned to Washington from his political fence-repairing expedition to Ohio very much discouraged by the outlook. Even from his own State he will not have a united delegation at Chicago, although it is extremely probable the State Convention which meets April 28, will elect SHERMAN delegates-at-large, and instruct, as far as it can, the district delegates to vote for the Syndicate candidate. BLAINE has been making inroads on the SHERMAN strength in the northern part of the State and is likely to carry the Reserve counties. The success of his friends at Steubenville on Saturday in carrying Jefferson county, was decidedly a damper on SHERMAN, and it is no wonder he got back to Washington blue about the gills. If the State pride idea and the power of the federal office holders were eliminated from the Ohio canvass, there is not much doubt but BLAINE would have four-fifths of the delegates. He would have carried every county in Pennsylvania but for the power of the CAMERON combination, and the healthy practice of Republicans to humbly bow to DON'S lash. There is no doubt that in the Northern States if the Republican party could be polled BLAINE would have a majority over all the candidates. He is a politician of such immeasurable pretence, easy conscience, and vast demagoguery that he is undoubtedly the ideal candidate of his party; but he will never achieve a nomination. BLAINE, like SHERMAN, has a literary bureau at Washington, and it sends out extraordinary accounts of his success, but they are as unreliable as were the yarns of the "intelligent contraband just in from Richmond," during the war. A tabular statement of BLAINE'S strength in the Chicago Convention sent out on Saturday from Washington gives him 350 out of 756 delegates, but this is ridiculous in the face of known facts. He is credited with 28 delegates from this State, 15 from New York, and more or less from every State and Territory. The calculation is absurd. While BLAINE has the people, the GRANT machine has or will have the delegates. The only way the Plumed Knight can get on the ticket, will be to take the second place with GRANT. This he swears roundly he will not do.

The GRANT managers are also busy sending out tables of States and delegates carried and to be carried for the Third Termer. These people know what they are about; they deal in delegates on business principles, and harness them to the chariot of ULYSSES either by a sense of favors granted or favors to come. The power of money is making itself felt in the GRANT canvass in an extraordinary way. Of the delegates already elected, the following statement is doubtless reliable as to their preferences, instructed, honest and purchased:

States.	Delegates.	Grant.	Blaine.	Sherman.	Edmunds.
Indiana	30	10	18	2	....
Kansas	10	....	10	....	....
Maine	14	....	14	....	....
New York	70	70	....	....	....
North Carolina	20	12	5	3	....
Pennsylvania	58	58	....	....	....
Rhode Island	8	....	8	....	....
South Carolina	14	14	....	....	....
Texas	16	16	....	....	....
Virginia	22	8	7	7	....
Vermont	10	....	....	....	10
Arizona	2	2	....	....	....
Washington territory	2	....	2	....	....
District of Columbia	2	1	1	....	....
Total	278	191	65	12	10

Out of a possible 278 to score 191 for GRANT in these fourteen States and Territories, gives a tolerably plausible indication of what the result will be at Chicago. The GRANT managers furnish a table by States and Territories which foots up as follows:

Whole number of votes	756
Necessary to a choice	379
Grant	410
Blaine	232
Sherman	97
Edmunds	17
Grant's majority	64

Of course the BLAINE and SHERMAN men can readily tear this exhibit to atoms, but as disinterested lookers-on, somewhat solicitous the American people should have an opportunity to express their honest opinions by a fair ballot on the Third Term scheme, we conceive it to be the most probable exhibit of probabilities at Chicago we have yet seen from any source.

The next Republican Convention will be that of Connecticut on Wednesday of this week. A week later Kentucky Missouri and Massachusetts hold their Conventions. Then on the 21st of April Oregon, Virginia and Georgia declare their wishes. And so on, there will be State Conventions every week, until May 26, when Louisiana closes the list. By that time GRANT'S nomination will be conceded, or he may be out of the field. Altogether however, the prospect is strong—gloomy or cheering, as you look at it—that he will achieve the nomination.

HUMBUG VIA. WASHINGTON.

The Washington *Sunday Herald* is honored with the special organship of Mr. WALLACE at the Capital, and vouches for the Senator as a tremendous HANCOCK man, the *Herald* being of that way of thinking. In some counties our versatile Senator is quoted for BAYARD, in others for SEYMOUR, and again for THURMAN, just as it is convenient, the objective point being a delegation to Cincinnati, which the Senator can dominate and throw as a unit for whoever he can make the best terms with, except TILDEN, of course, who is not in the negotiating line. But we don't think the Senator will be able to wield the delegation at Cincinnati by virtue of the unit rule. Nothing seems more certain than that the Pennsylvania delegation will be of the go-as-you-please order, having a strong plurality if not a majority of the supporters of TILDEN'S nomination The Washington paper has this choice bit of icy impertinence:

Now, are Speaker Randall's interests specially involved in the coming State Convention? Is there any good reason why he and his organs should seek to destroy Senator Wallace? Ought he not to be content with his own re-election and the high office with which he is now honored? And is not the course his friends are pursuing one calculated to invite and provoke such a retaliation as many Democrats would deplore?

This puts RANDALL very clearly into WALLACE'S boots. RANDALL is an advocate of TILDEN'S nomination, and favors TILDEN delegates. That is his right as it is the right of others to favor BAYARD or HANCOCK or SEYMOUR. All that is fair and square. No one charges the Speaker with desiring a sort of goods and chattel possession of the Cincinnati delegation. But Mr. WALLACE, "for he himself has said it," is bent on wielding "the baton of command." He wants a delegation, not for THURMAN or BAYARD or HANCOCK, but so committed to him personally that it will enhance his power at Cincinnati. He wants the unit rule if he can get a majority of the delegates, but he won't get either. The *Herald's* advice to RANDALL is exactly what Mr. WALLACE needs. If he had refrained from efforts to obtain personal control of the Harrisburg Convention and the Cincinnati delegates—had dropped "the baton of command" idea—and devoted his conceded energies and undoubted abilities to the next legislature, there would have been a better feeling in the ranks. No one cared how much he opposed TILDEN. The objectionable thing is his attempt to imitate DON CAMEROX'S plans of political dictatorship. That the Democracy of Pennsylvania will never permit. And herein Mr. WALLACE has blundered. The sooner he recognizes the fact the better for all concerned-

THE ELECTION DEPUTIES.

The amendment to the Federal election law incorporated in the Deficiency bill, provides that the election deputies shall be appointed by the United States Circuit or District Courts, whose judges without exception are Republicans, instead of by the United States Marshals; that they should be appointed equally from both political parties, and shall be men of good moral character. No one can dispute the absolute fairness of these provisions if we are to have election deputies; yet a strong effort is being made to induce Mr. HAYES to veto the measure. Senator EDMUNDS of Vermont, was put forward in the Senate last week, and made a three hours' speech against these just modifications of the law, with the purpose it is supposed, of affording Mr. HAYES reasons on which to base a veto. But we hardly think he will do so. Public opinion, as indicated by the independent and more liberal Republican papers, calls very loudly for the approval of the law as it will be sent to the Executive by Congress. The Philadelphia *Press* the other day, ventured some observations in defence of the law as it stands, in which it declared that:

In framing the election laws Congress was careful to guard against arbitrary arrests, and the special Deputy Marshals are expressly prohibited from taking any person into custody without a warrant, except for such offenses as are committed in their presence, and then the accused must be immediately taken before a United States Commissioner and given a hearing. We never heard of any case in which an innocent man was locked up over night and lost his vote thereby.

This is deceptive. The law authorizes the deputies to make arrests without warrant or information, and makes them the judge of the necessity. If the *Press* never heard of innocent men being locked up and losing their vote, it has not read the uncontradicted testimony of the investigation into DAVENPORT'S acts in New York. The New York *Nation*, which is an independent Republican paper of high character, has these remarks on the appointment and acts of the deputy marshals, which afford a complete answer to the plea of the *Press*. Says the *Nation:*

The appointment of the Deputy Marshals for duty at the polls on election-day was given by the law to the United States Marshal, who is always a partisan appointee of the party in power, and in the large cities more a partisan than anything else. It will startle those who think that all political wickedness is confined to the Democrats, to learn that these deputies thus appointed are apt to be and in a large number of cases—we will not say in most—were, "workers" of the lowest order. In a number of cases at the elections in this city they were absolutely criminals who had passed through the State prison, or kept low drinking dens or houses of prostitution. In many cases they appeared at the polls so drunk that they could not stand up. They were given the job, in fact, in a majority of instances without the slightest reference or antecedents, as a reward for services rendered during the canvass. Now, these fellows, *under the law as it stood, had the right, and freely exercised it, of arresting, without warrant, any person presenting himself at the polls, on the charge of offering illegal votes and dragging him off to jail, to be examined perhaps the next day and discharged for want of evidence, on proof of innocence, when the election was over and he had lost his vote.* It is a monstrous power to give any officer of this grade, and has been grossly abused. We have more than once denounced it as such, and have never heard any defense of it except the account of the Chisholm murder and the allegation that Democrats are bad men. There were actually twelve hundred of these deputies appointed in New York at the last election, and nearly eight hundred in Philadelphia.

THE proceedings at Harrisburg yesterday, in admitting the Legislative corruptionists to bail, were a travestie on the principles of justice and the orderly and decent proceedings of judicial tribunals. All these scamps have to do now is to leave the State when called for sentence on the 26th inst., returning when Court adjourns, and renewing bail to appear at some subsequent term. Of course, as part of this plot, the power resides somewhere to release the bail, and it will be exercised in due time. All the lobby corruptionists appeared yesterday but KEMBLE, and he will doubtless put in an appearance to-day and play his part in the farce. We are loth to criticise Judge PEARSON, and if he lays down the law correctly, certainly in this case the law is an ass. These men have been guilty of contempt of court in setting its authority at defiance, refusing to obey its summons, and have trifled with its dignity so as to make it the laughing stock of the State. Here was cause for punishment, it would seem to the ordinary boy mind, to say nothing of the principle maintained by the counsel for the State, that if a convict's guilt is past dispute, in a case necessarily involving imprisonment, he ought not to be bailed. We have no doubt a conspiracy exists at Harrisburg with high officials as parties, by which KEMBLE is to be saved from punishment.

THE EXODUS EXPLAINED.

According to testimony before the Exodus Committee of the Senate on Monday last, over twenty thousand negro emigrants from the Southwest to Kansas have passed through St. Louis, and altogether, by aid of associations, fully twenty-five thousand negroes have gone into the State from the South. We know not whether this is reliable, but if it is correct the Kansas people have reason for the surfeit of which they are showing signs. Even the Republican State Convention, so sanguinary against Democrats and the South, the other day at Topeka adopted resolutions discouraging further negro emigration to the State. The best place to have a boil is on some one else.

Among the witnesses examined on Monday by the Committee, was Mr. CASE, the Republican Mayor of Topeka. He stated from eight to ten thousand negroes had come into his county and seven-tenths of them needed aid, which was furnished by contributions from this country and Europe. The witness had been informed thousands of these negroes would return to the South if they had the means, but the relief associations refused to furnish aid for that purpose. One of the most significant portions of Mayor CASE'S testimony, was his explanation of the wild tales of persecution told by the negroes who have gone to Kansas. According to the Republican Mayor of Topeka, the negroes were made to believe that provisions, clothing, and other good things would be given to all the colored people who had fled from cruel prosecution. In order to have a claim on these things they must make it appear that they had suffered awful wrongs in the house of bondage, and had fled from torture to find relief among a civilized and Christian people. On this hint they spoke, as did Othello, and told of more "hair-breadth 'scapes" than he recounted to Desdemona's father. Not even the children of Israel in Egypt had endured the tortures inflicted on them. They had come off with life only, while hundreds of their brethren and sisters had been killed by the "bloody-handed rebels." But they soon learned that the gifts which were to be given were not forthcoming, and then they wanted to get back into the jaws of the hell from which they had fled. Then they confessed that they had lied, and told why they had done so. This interesting Republican witness says he has personally aided between 100 and 200 of the exodusters to get back to their old homes, and he advises all of them to risk all of the dangers to which they are exposed down South, rather than take the chances of freezing and starving in Kansas.

Senator WINDOM, "the father of the exodus," whose witness Mayor CASE was, didn't seem to enjoy the information communicated.

TENDING TO INFIDELITY.

Yale College has furnished many of the leading men of the country, and is to-day filled with the sons of men whose public and financial position justifies the expectation their boys will take a leading part in the affairs of the future. These fond parents are just beginning to be informed that infidelity is not only taught and commended but is a popular branch of study in that institution. Revealed religion is scoffed and treated as a superstition.

This unfortunately is not confined to Yale, but enters into nearly all colleges and schools not strictly denominational, The startling enquiry is occasionally made, why are our churches empty—what shall be done to revive a more general Christian fervor. There are thousands who profess a belief in the fundamentals of religion, because they would otherwise lose caste with all who practice as well as profess Christianity. Practical infidelity is the rule, however, in society at this hour, account for it as we may. A more thorough search ing into the effects of our common school system, will some day in the near uture be instituted, and we predict a condition of things will be revealed which will startle the average Christian parent. It cannot commence too soon.

A BILL is pending in the New York Legislature to tax church property the value of which exceeds $10,000. A clerical committee made an argument before the joint legislative committee against the bill last Friday. The position maintained by the clergy was that such a tax is against the usage of governments the world over; that the Christian Church is the bulwark of our national freedom; that the burden would fall mainly upon those who now contribute so generously to the different charitable institutions, and that the churches are ill able to support themselves even under their present exemption from taxation. The inauguration of such a policy, it was claimed, would be fraught with public peril and national disaster. The argument on the other side is that the churches, so far as the State is concerned, are mere societies, and that there is no good reason why their property should not contribute to the public treasury the same as that of other associations and corporations. The value of the church property of New York, according to the last census was sixty-six millions of dollars, of which six denominations own in round figures fifty-three millions, as follows:—Protestant Episcopalians, seven millions; Baptist, seven; Methodists, elever.; Presbyterians, thirteen; Reformed Church, seven, and Catholics, eight millions of dollars. This leaves thirteen millions of dollars' worth of property to be divided among the smaller denominations. The *Herald* thinks the present value is double this in amount, and that the proposed taxation will fail to become a law.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

KEMBLE, the vilest sinner, will not return, from which we may conclude the lamp is still burning.

THE Philadelphia Councils met for organization on Monday, and were opened with prayer. The taxpayers had better look out.

JOHN KELLY'S New York *Star* of yesterday has the exclusive information that Governor TILDEN will not be a candidate but will ask his friends to support Hon. H. B. PAYNE of Ohio.

CHASTINE COX, the negro murderer of Mrs. HULL in New York, has at last had his death sentence confirmed by the Court of Appeals, and he will hang. The law's delays in this case were absurd.

THE bill to put paper on the free list is growing in strength. On Monday, coupled with the removal of the duty on salt, types, and material used in manufacturing paper, the proposition was carried in the House by a vote of 84 to 117, showing a majority of 33. A two-third vote was requisite, and this it failed to secure, but the next attempt may be more successful.

WE recall to the attention of the *Gazette* that *another* Philadelphia Grand Jury has adjourned without finding bills of indictment against Republican politicians who assaulted election officers, destroyed ballots, and forged returns. Now give us another wail about the South. Pitch into rascallty everywhere but at home and in your own party.

HERE is a chunk of legal wisdom for our local Sabbatarians: The Indiana Supreme Court has decided that inasmuch as smoking is a necessity to those who have acquired the habit, cigars may be sold on Sunday. The Court holds that "whatsoever is necessary and proper to do on Sunday, to supply this constant daily need, is a work of necessity within the fair meaning of the statute."

THE Midlothian Scotch constituency which has just elected Mr. GLADSTONE to the House of Commons, has only been carried three times before by the Liberals in the thirteen Parlimentary elections since the Reform bill of 1832 was passed. The number of registered voters at the late election was 3,260, of which Mr. GLADSTONE received 1,579 and his Conservative opponent, Lord DALKEITH, 1,368.

IT appears that the hotel proprietors of Cincinnati have arranged a special schedule of prices which is to be enforced during the sitting of the Democratic Convention. Written applications for rooms during the convention have brought forth replies that expose the intention to demand excessive prices for accommodation. The first class hotels have all been engaged by the friends of the various candidates for the nomination, and this opens the way for the smaller establishments to make the Convention a profitable thing to them.

THE spring elections in the Western States have been without political significance. The Republicans claim gains in Indiana because of the adoption of certain Constitutional amendments, but this is absurd. The amendments were proposed by a Democratic Leglislature, and we judge the change of election day from October to November favorable to the Democracy, as they will not have to face the usual concentration of Republican money invited by the October elections. There was trouble at some of the town elections in Indiana caused by attempts to vote the negro exodusters, who were not eligible.

THE official call for the Democratic State Convention has been delayed, in the expectation that the place of meeting in Harrisburg would be designated, but the local committee has not yet informed the Chairman on that point. The call is in the usual form. The concluding clause that the delegates will select fifty-four representative delegates to the National Convention, of course must be constrained that they will be selected by the delegates from the various Congressional districts and reported to the Convention; and not that the Convention will interfere in any manner with the free choice of the districts, as DON CAMERON played it on the Republican Convention in connection with his unit rule. Such an innovation would not go down on a Democratic Convention.

ONE of JOHN SHERMAN'S ways of making a big showing of public debt reduction, is by crowding the pensioners, and postponing the payment of their honest claims. The House Committee investigating the Pension office is finding some rich material, of which we have an inkling in this Washington special:

On Saturday the Committee took the testimony of Mr. George M. Van Buren, of New York, who has been in business as a pension-claim agent. Among the items of information which Mr. Van Buren furnished the Committee was the following: "There are 50,000 cases in the Pension Office which the Commissioner could settle to-morrow if he would."

"Why does he not settle them?" asked Judge Geddes, a member of the Committee.

"Why? Because he dare not. To pay those claims would require $50,000,000, and to pay out that sum from the Treasury now would hurt John Sherman's prospects for the Presidential nomination."

There is a decidedly JOHN SHERMAN flavor about this.

THE Republican papers print a great deal of nonsense about the dissensions in the Democratic party as to the Presidential candidate; but the Chicago *Tribune* interjects this warning note, which has much truth and common sense in it. The *Tribune* is endeavoring to persuade its party to reject GRANT, and says of the Democratic program:

The candidates to be nominated are Tilden and Payne,—strong, sound, business men. They intend to carry New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, make the hottest time Ohio ever saw, carry Indiana, and make a bold push for Wisconsin, and, it Conkling and Cameron undertake to force Grant on the people as a candidnte, the other side will win. We can do nothing without New Jersey and Indiana, and Grant cannot carry either of those States in fact, the people are tired of hearing of about Grant, and, if the Republicans spend their time in telling what the other side is a going to steal, the other side will beat them at the polls. The other side intend to win fair and square. So far as the other side is concerned, this will be the best conducted campaign ever seen, and they can win, although they may be prepared for other emergencies.

AMONG the strange freaks of the last Viennese Carnival has been the adoption by several of the leading beauties of imitation feet and sandals, as accessories to mythological or classical costumes. Having indued flesh-colored maillots provided with thin soles, these ladies committed their delicate extremities to the manipulation of skilled artists, who deftly painted thereupon counterfeit presentments of toes, sandals and laces, all complete. The pretty wife of an eminent Viennese historical painter had chosen the dress or undress, of a water sprite wherein to attend the "G'schnas Ball," and solicited her husband's aid to "make up" her feet in the manner above indicated. He consented; but not wishing to enhance his wife's natural charms by adventitious means, he put off the foot-painting operation until the last moment. When, however, the carriage was at the door, and the water sprite's scanty toilet completed in all respects but one, he seized brush and palette, and addressed himself, seemingly in feverish haste, to his task, hurrying his wife off to the ball as soon as her mimic feet were ready, without giving her time to inspect them. On entering the gayly-lighted ball room the lady cast a hasty glance at her husband's artistic achievements. Her horror may be better imagined than described when she perceived that the pink silk tights in which her dainty feet were imprisoned had been admirably illuminated by his master hand with horrible representations of chilblains, bunions, and inveterate corns, only too true to nature. That night she danced not, but sat in a corner, hiding her travestied feet under her chair as best she might.

As far as heard from, seven of the murderers hung last Friday declared on the scaffold that they knew their sins had been pardoned, and they were passing straight into eternal happiness, James Madison Stone, who cut his wife's throat with a razor, had always been a religious man, and spent much time during his imprisonment in devotional exercises. Just before he was swung off, he sang "Nearer, my God, to Thee," with great fervor. At Macon, Mississippi, a triple execution took place, and all three of the murderers assured the spectators that they had full confidence of going to glory. Two were church members at the time the murder was committed, and one of them, Samuel Boler, was said to be a "very religious man." Brown, another of the trio, assured the sinful world he left behind that he was prepared to die, and only hoped his execution would bring his wicked wife to repentance. Such concern for his wicked wife was very Christian-like and thoughtful.

THE New York *Tribune* first announced the fact that Conkling and Washburne had a quarrel in the House of Representatives, and had not spoken for twenty years. The Chicago *Times* now says:

"The story is current that Mr. Washburne once said to Mr. Conkling, 'You lie!' and when this elicited no response said, after a few minutes: 'I don't know as you understood what I said, and I don't wish to have any mistake made, I said, "You lie!" The story is not, as some persons would suppose and as its publication is designed that it should appear to be, discreditable to Mr. Washburne. The incident occurred before Mr. Washburne had taken on his Parisian polish, and while Milord Roscoe, always arrogant, was at the height of his insolence. To give the domineering gentleman a taste of western talk at a time when only talk of that kind would be effective was a duty which Mr. Washburne owed himself, his country, and Mr. Conkling."

GEN. BEAUREGARD writes to Capt. Eads in regard to the De Lesseps project "that it is next to impossible to make a reliable estimate of such a work. If this estimate be $168,000,000, exclusive of interest during the construction, it is reasonable to conclude that the total cost, including interest, will reach double that amount, on which no dividend could be declared to the stockholders for several generations to come."

FIFTEEN Scotch Presbyterian ministers announce that the Deity whom they worship; hurled some scores of Scotch men, women, and children to a sudden death in the cold waters of the Tay by way of intimating His disapproval of the running of railroad trains on Sunday. Even in Scotland the ministers have a great deal to learn yet, and perhaps even more to unlearn.

THE TILDEN CLUB.

Making Arrangements to Attend the Cincinnati Convention.

The Iron City Tilden Club held a special meeting on the 1st to hear reports from the Committee appointed some time ago to make arrangements to the National Convention. Chairman Swentzell stated he had so far been unable to get any definite data as to the cost of the trip, but expected to be able to report at a meeting to be called next week. Capt. Geo. Free then offered a resolution asking for the appointment of a committee of three to visit Cincinnati and see what arrangements can be made for the members of the club who propose to attend the National Convention. The motion was passed unanimously, and Messrs. Free, Duff and Foley were appointed.

These gentlemen will go to Cincinnati and make such arrangements as may be necessary for not less than two hundred of Uncle Sammy's adherents.

E. F. Houston, Chairman of the Iron City Tilden Reception Committee, reported that the receipts amounted to $383 40 in hands of Treasurer after deducting expenses, $224 05; cash in hands of members committee $59 35. Report was accepted and vote of thanks given to Chairman and members of committee.

The attendance was large, considering that it was general moving day.

The action of the committee appointed to visit Cincinnati will be made known at the next meeting called for April 15th, and then members wishing to attend the convention are requested to be present at the next meeting of the club.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A BOARDING-HOUSE BIRD.

At first the chicken stuffed and roasted brown,
With apple-sauce and fixings all complete.
And then the fricasse, all covered o'er
With thickened butter poured with lavish hand
To hide the bones. And then what may be left
Is done up into pies, with pasty tops
Just fitted to the dish. Last course of all
Of this eventful bird is chicken soup—
The general leavings and the scrapings up
Of wings, legs, tails, necks, bones and everything.

SIR GEORGE BELFOR lately spoke in the House of Commons to the Speaker alone, there being actually not one single other member in the House.

A BAD little Milwaukee boy, having been expelled from school, returned in girl's clothes; and the imposture was not discovered for several months.

THE Vicomte de Tocqueville, now traveling in this country with his wife, is a young man of thirty, a member of the Assembly, and was a colonel in the Franco-Prussian war. He is a nephew of the distinguished author.

THE total number of voters in Great Britain and Ireland is 2,896,966, or about one to every eleven inhabitants. According to the last national census there was one voter to every four and a half inhabitants in this country.

JOSEPH WIDMER, seven feet tall, the tallest man in Missouri, died the other day. While serving in the war his Colonel, noticing that he stood head and shoulders above all others, yelled out: "You rascal, get down from that stump."

GENERAL SPINNER, who burst into celebrity by his extraordinary signature as Treasurer of the United States, is now living at Jacksonville, Florida, where he has built a cottage, and from which he has not been absent during the last fifteen months. He is gathering materials for a history of that State.

PROFESSOR LOUIS BINEL, a well known Frenchman, who was with Maximillian during the French invasion of Mexico, was run over and killed by a railway engine, near Philadelphia, on Friday. After the death of Maximillian he went to Philadelphia and established himself as a teacher of languages.

DR. ANDREWS heard a burglar in his house, in Philadelphia, and had no pistol to shoot him with, so he inflated a paper bag which happened to be at hand, dashed upon the thief with a shout and, exploded the bag, which made a noise like a pistol shot. The man sank to the floor in abject terror and begged for mercy.

THE adage "nothing but good concerning the dead" is not recognized among the Mormons, who at funerals speak out concerning the character of the dead person. At a recent funeral in Salt Lake President Taylor remarked: "He died a drunkard, and he will find a drunkard's grave. He has gone to hell, and there is where he deserves to go."

MISS ELLIE SHERMAN, the pretty young third daughter of the General, is to be married early in May to Lieutenant Thackara, of the Navy. The wedding is to be celebrated at General Sherman's house in Washington. She will be the fourth of Secretary Sherman's nieces who has been married since last November.

VICTOR HUGO'S daily walks are taken after the most aimless fashion. He sets out for a stroll through Paris, takes the first omnibus or car he comes across, getting out whenever the fancy strikes him, walking along with no definite goal in view—a lounger who is in no hurry and who takes interest in everything about him.

GENERAL BANKS of Mass., who was strenuously and eloquently opposed to a second term for General Grant, on account of the shortcomings of his first term, is now able to sign an address in favor of a third term, in which the excellences of the same first term are cited with admiration. There are persons who would describe this seeming paradox as a "flip-flap."

SENATOR DAVID DAVIS, who been called a rich man, is by his friends, called "land poor." Since he first went to Illinois his surplus earnings have been invested in land He lives very simply in Washington, occupying two small rooms in the National Hotel. His attire is always simple. He is an agreeable talker, and a man of pleasant courtesy.

THE Rev. T. De Witt Talmage has been lecturing at Augusta, Georgia and is described by the *Chronicle* of that city, as saying: "I never attempt a profound lecture now. I once affected such depths in discourse, but I found out that I made two mistakes—the first was that the audience did not know what I was talking about, and the second was that I did not myself know."

A GOOD story comes to the surface at the expense of Bob Toombs of Georgia. During the war Jeff Davis visited "the front," and was at once assailed by Toombs. Said Bob: "Mr. President, I am a Brigadier-General and a senior in rank to Brigadier-General McLaws. Yet he has 10,000 men under his command, while I have but 1,000. "Is that so?" said Jeff. "I will rectify it at once. And that very hour he commissioned McLaws a Major-General.

MR. MCKELLAR owns the actual Cape of Good Hope and much land adjoining, whereon he has a large ostrich farm. A kick from an ostrich is well known to be very dangerous. Mr. McKellar said that the only thing to do when attacked without means of defence was to lie flat down and let the bird walk on you untill he is tired. The business is profitable. From ten pairs of full grown birds, which one man may look after, an income of $10,000 or $15,000 may be reckoned on.

JAMES LYNDE, a rebel deserted, who afterward enlisted in the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, is said by the Detroit *Free Press* to have stolen Jeff Davis' horse and money after the rebel leader's capture. Lynde would never tell what he found in the saddle bags, but his fellow troopers are sure that it must have been gold, for after the regiment was mustered out he disappeared for a time, turning up six months later in Detroit with thousands of dollars in his possession, much of which was left after he had taken a year's trip in Europe.

THE wooing of the Princess Stephanie is described by a Brussels correspondent as having been very practical. At an entertainment at the palace Rudolph and the Princess found themselves for a moment alone. The Prince, seizing the opportunity, and preserving the courtly style which is nowhere more rigorous than at Vienna, said: "Madame, will you have me for your husband?" The reply was simplicity itself: "Yes, Monseigneur." "Your Highness' answer makes me very happy," rejoined the Prince; and she added, "And I promise you that under all circumstances I will do my duty."

HYDROPHOBIA.

Another Victim of the Terrible Disease in Philadelphia.

A Spitz Dog Again the Cause of Horrors.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—The city has another frightful case of hydrophobia in an eleven-year-old boy, Hugh Ervin, who resides with his poor, hard-working parents at No. 16 Marseilles place. A wound which has been the source of so much pain to the little fellow, and has almost driven his parents to distraction, was caused not less than sixteen months ago by a spitzer dog belonging to a man residing at Twelfth and Fitzwater streets. One very warm day Hugh was playing with some other boys, when the dog ran out of the yard and bit young Ervin in the right side of the right thigh, near the hip joint. The bite brought blood. It was not thought at the time that the dog was rabid. Nevertheless on the succeeding day, the mother had the wound burned with caustic, and it was soon believed that all danger was passed. The dog was shot, and, as the bitten part was healed up, no further attention was given it.

About two weeks ago Hugh was playing on a lot, and accidentally fell and injured his spine. He was carried home insensible, and, after being rescusitated, he immediately fell into a spasm, which continued at intervals up to Saturday last. Then the spasms became more frequent and worse. The spasms somehow caused one of the family to recall the dog bite. The bitten part was examined and found to be considerably inflamed, while a purple mark was discernable in the flesh around the wound. Spasms succeeded one another in quick order, each more weakening upon the little sufferer than the preceding. He would raise his arms, despite the terrible pressure that was upon them by a muscular man. It required all of the father's strength to hold him down, and frequently the assistance of a neighboring man had to be called in.

No froth has come from the boy's mouth, but during these attacks his teeth would often clash and grind, and sometimes barking sounds would come from his throat. When the spasms pass off he always inquires for his mamma, and frequently asks her, between his sobs, why he is obliged to suffer, and the cause of his enduring such pains. The true facts are carefully withheld from him, and he seems to be under the impression that it is all owing to the fall. He is very observant, however, and, having noticed anxiety manifested regarding the bite in his thigh, he anxiously inquired of those around him whether it had anything to do with his suffering. His fears were somewhat quieted by the assurance that it was desired to see whether his leg had been bruised by the fall. The doctors are obliged to inform him that he would be well and able to go to school in a few days. This seems to have done much in the way of relieving him, and the doctors say they are greatly assisted in their labors by the absence of worriment that would be caused to persons of more mature age, who could comprehend the danger.

This morning there were nine spasms. Early in the afternoon the boy was incased in a straight-jacket, which, it was hoped, would keep his limbs more at rest and alleviate the spasms. The treatment of Dr. Alfred Jones has been eight grains of hydrate of chloral and twenty grains of bromide of potash every two hours as a draught, and one pill of valeriate of ammonia five times a day. Dr. Jones is assisted by other physicians, and they have no hope of the boy's recovery. He has not been without a spasm for hours.

WASHINGTON COUNTY POLITICS

The Contest of the Tilden and Wallace Men—A Straw—Col. R. M. Gibson—Andrew H. Hopkins.

[Special Correspondence to Pittsburgh POST.]

WASHINGTON, PA., April 5, 1880.—Monday opened up brightly; a regular mountain country morning, and brought quite a number of County Committee-men, and active Democrats into town, who were immediately taken in hand by the adherents of the various factions. This has been a field day for the politicians, and the street statesmen have been very active in their endeavors to enforce their various opinions.

I find, that Col. R. M. Gibson of Pittsburgh is quite a favorite among the Democratic people, here, and had a great influence among all classes. His article in favor of Tilden, published in the *Review and Examiner* recently, created quite an impression and has done much good. The piquant stories told of Col. Gibson here would fill a volume, and his popularity in his native county is the greatest tribute that could be possibly paid to any man.

The Democracy of this county lost a brave and courageous lieutenant by the death of Andrew Hopkins, the late lamented editor of the *Review and Examiner*. He was fearless in his expressions, bold in his opinions, and made the *Review and Examiner* talk. He was a firm friend and a good hater, who knew the people of this county intimately.

Mr. John M. Cooper, formerly of the *Chambersburg Valley Spirit*, has charge of the editorial department of the *Review and Examiner* now. Mr. Cooper was the founder of the *Lancaster Daily Intelligencer*.

The Washington *Democrat* is the great anti-Tilden paper, and is advocating the Seymour idea strong.

A ballot-box has been for some time in the office of the *Review* and *Examiner*, to record the Presidential preference of whoever might happen in from the county. This ballot-box was opened to-night and the votes were counted and faithfully and truthfully recorded. A list of the voters was kept in the office and each ballot as voted was numbered. The result stands as follows:

Tilden	64	Seymour	21
Pendleton	1	Hancock	6
McClellan	23	Hendricks	2
Bayard	11	Randall	4
Thurman	6	Hampton	1

It will thus be seen that 139 votes were cast, unsolicited, and Samuel J. Tilden has 64, a pretty good test of the impartial voters:

A Pennsylvania man would have been an eminently superior choice in point of policy, but if is too late to change the program now, and Seymour, who is placed in the light of a *bona fide* candidate will be "downed" by men who entertain the greatest respect for him as a statesman and politician.

The Chairman of the County Committee, T. C. Noble, endeavors to preserve a mean between the two factions, and merely expresses himself as favorable to the man who can win, and in that respect is not unlike every Democrat in the nation.

The friends of Mr. Tilden have great faith in his sagacity and shrewdness as a politician, and are inclined to the opinion that he would not be a candidate if he were not certain that he could straighten things in his own State. He is already advanced in years, has gratified all his personal ambition in being honestly elected once to the Presidency; consequently his judicious friends think he is hardly inclined to risk the welfare of the National Democratic party in a contest in which he is handi-capped at home. That Tilden is known and recognized as a candidate for the Presidency is the best evidence in the world that he has the ability to carry his own State. WASHINGTON.

THE Roman Catholic population of New Orleans is estimated at 250,000.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Springer Rises to Explain the Import of Those Letters.

Weaver Gets His Pet Resolutions Effectually Squelched.

Miscellaneous Business Disposed of by Congress.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]
WASHINGTON, D. C. April 5, 1880.

SHERMAN SAYS HE IS HAPPY.

John Sherman, who has been looking after his Presidential boom in Ohio, has returned and reports that he feels gratified at his reception and encouraged at his prospects, and claims a solid delegation from Ohio to Chicago.

THE SPRINGER AFFAIR.

Springer completely exonerated himself to-day on the charges of corruption in connection with the Donnelly-Washburn case, and by implication put Donnelly in a very bad light. Manning, it seems, was honest enough in the opinion that Springer would vote to seat Donnelly, but Springer says he came to that conclusion through a misunderstanding of what he (Springer) said. The affair has prejudiced Donnelly's case and injured Manning.

KENTUCKY SOLID FOR TILDEN.

Reliable advices received here indicate Tilden will get a solid delegation to Cincinnati from Kentucky.

SETTING DOWN ON WEAVER.

Weaver got his financial resolutions before the House at last; and they made but little flurry. After fifteen minute speeches by Weaver and Garfield, the House sat down on them by a vote of 85 yeas to 117 nays. The Greenbackers are gratified at the course of Speaker Randall in recognizing Weaver first under the new rule which allows members, on every other Monday, to move the suspension of the rules to pass bills and resolutions.

THE PITTSBURGH POST OFFICE BILL.

Shallenberger had his Pittsburgh Post Office bill ready to offer to-day under suspension of the rules, but was shut off by adjournment. He will try to get it up two weeks from to-day.

SALT, PAPER AND PULP.

The vote on suspending the rules to pass Townshend's bill placing salt, paper, pulp &c., on the free list, showed a majority of 33 in favor of the passing of the bill, and it is believed that if the bill had only covered paper and pulp it would have got the necessary two-thirds. Newspapers will have a chance with the simple pulp and paper bill two weeks from now.

SHERWOOD REJECTED AGAIN.

President Hayes again sent in the name of Dr. Sherwood to be Census Supervisor for Philadelphia, and it was again rejected at the instance of Wallace. Hayes shows a surprising amount of backbone in resisting the Cameron-Wallace coalition to bulldoze him, but the Senators boast they will make him submit.

IMPORTANT TO IMPORTERS.

Morrison's bill passed by the House to-day providing for the immediate shipment of imported goods from the seacoast to points in the Interior, releasing importers from the necessity of giving bond, and allowing iron ore, old rails &c., to go in open cars, will be of great convenience to Pittsburgh importers.

THE CURTIN-YOCUM CASE.

The Curtin-Yocum case will probably have to go over again, and the Army Appropriation bill will be considered in the House to-morrow. Clymer, who has this bill in charge, is willing to yield, but the Appropriation Committee insists on its consideration. T. H.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1880.

PHILADELPHIA CENSUS SUPERVISOR.

The Senate having twice rejected Dr. Sherwood, a competent Republican, for Census Supervisor of the Philadelphia district, Secretary Schurz, at the instance of Speaker Randall, has determined to try and prevail on Mr. Hayes to send in the name of a reputable Democrat and throw upon Senator Wallace the responsibility of rejecting him. It is believed Mr. Hayes will comply.

RAYMOND AND HILL.

Jessie Raymond, who has been tormenting Senator Hill all winter, has returned to Washington, and in Court to-day, with her attorney, Belva Lockwood, filed an affidavit setting fourth that she never authorized the withdrawal of her suit against Senator Hill.

CURTIN-YOCUM CONTEST.

The House to-day refused to take up the Curtin-Yocum contested election case by a very close vote. Many Republicans voted to go on with Curtin's contest, but it was antagonized by a large number of Democarts. It will come up as soon as the Army Appropriation bill is passed.

DUTIES ON SUGAR.

Mr. Carlisle's sub-Committee of Ways and Means has perfected a bill making an important modification of the duties on sugar, which will come before the full committee in a few days. It fixes the duty on melado tank bottoms at 1.85 cents per pound; all sugars under No. 7 at 2.24c; from No. 7 to No. 13, 2.50c; No. 13 to No. 16, 2.80c; No. 16 to No. 20, 3.16c; over No. 20, 3.67 cents per pound. The bill also modifies the present law in relation to the collection of duties on sugar.

WALLACE WROTHY.

Senator Wallace and friends here are much chagrined over the Tilden victories in Bradford and Venango counties and expects a similar result in York, Lancaster and other counties, to elect this week. Mr. Wallace is very mad at the turn affairs have taken in Pennsylvania. T. H.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]
WASHINGTON, April 7, 1880.

Yocum's friends claim they have strength enough to defeat Curtin's claims to a seat in Congress, and that is why many Republicans voted to take up the case yesterday.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The River and Harbor bill was completed to-day. It appropriates $200,000 to the Ohio river, $100,000 to Davis Island dam and $20,000 to the Allegheny river, these being the only appropriations in the bill directly interesting Pittsburgh.

An amendment was made to the Army Appropriation bill by Mr. Bayne to allow army officers retired on half pay to teach in colleges—which is intended for the benefit of the Western University.

THAT LIE.

Mr. Sparks barely escaped a vote of censure to-day for his offensive words to Mr. Clymer. The general opinion is that Mr. Clymer offered no provocation to justify the anger or unparliamentary expression of Mr. Sparks. The scene at the time the words were spoken was exciting, members crowding around Sparks and Clymer, and Gen. Hunter pulling the former away. When Mr. Sparks told Mr. Clymer he lied he leaned forward, and shaking his fist violently in the latter's face drew out the word "lie" to twice its ordinary length, thus particularly emphasizing it.

EXCITING DEBATE EXPECTED.

An exciting political debate is expected in the House during the next two days on the rider to the Army Appropriation bill forbidding the use of troops at the polls. Robeson, Hiscock and other Republicans will make hour speeches.

Chairman Springer says the Appropriation Committee will no longer antagonize the Curtin-Yocum case, and it will be up Monday or Tuesday sure.

Senator Hill's friends have evidence that the Raymond woman was paid to return and renew the persecution of Mr. Hill and his family. T. H.

SENSATIONAL SCANDAL.

A case was called in the Circuit Court of this District this morning which promises before it is ended to make public one of the most sensational scandals of high life which has ever come to light here or elsewhere. This case is that of Lieutenant Wetmore, of the United States Navy, against Admiral David D. Porter, an action to recover $2,100, which plaintiff claims was taken from his pay by orders of defendant, and paid to or for the benefit of his (Wetmore's) wife. The scandal connected with this case is an old one, and the facts in connection with it were published something over a year ago. At that time, it will be remembered, the plaintiff, Lieutenant Wetmore, in a long statement asserted that Admiral Porter had been criminally intimate with his (Wetmore's) wife for quite a long period of time, and that this money which he is now seeking to recover was used to support his wife during the very time when she was carrying on her liaison with the Admiral. The plaintiff's lawyers have possession of a large number of letters which have passed between the Admiral and Mrs. Wetmore. Some of these have already been published, and show that the Admiral was certainly a good deal sweeter on the wife of the Lieutenant than any body ought to be with another man's wife. The plaintiff asserts that the unpublished letters are much more important than those which have been published, and directly convict Admiral Porter of all that has been charged. These letters and a mass of evidence going to show Porter's guilty relations with Mrs. Wetmore will be brought out during this trial unless Admiral Porter compromises with the plaintiff meanwhile.

FOR UNCLE SAMMY.

Venango Sends a Tilden Delegation to the State Convention.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]
FRANKLIN, PA., April 6, 1880.

The Democratic Convention assembled to-day to place in nomination delegates to represent the county in the State Convention. Chairman Whittaker called the Convention to order at 11 A. M., and the first business was the roll call, and then credentials were passed to the Chair, which were received. A vote was then taken for temporary chairman, and Wm. N. McNair, of Oil City, was nominated by acclamation. This was a victory, as was claimed, for Uncle Sammy's adherents. The vote for representative delegates resulted as follows: J. S. McGary, Tilden, 67 votes; Thos. Cowell, Tilden, 71 votes; Wm. R. Epley, Tilden, 72; R. L. Cochran, anti-Tilden, 73. J. B. Glenn was elected Senatorial delegate for Tilden. This gives Tilden two Representative and one Senatorial delegates from Venango county; a complete victory for Uncle Sammy.

Speeches were made censuring Wallace for his connection with the ring, and also for his approval of the confirmation of Marshal Kerns.

The following resolution was offered and laid on the table by a vote of 67 to 54:

Resolved, That Wm. A. Wallace, while elevated by the Democratic party of Pennsylvania to one of the highest positions in its power to bestow, has proved unfaithful to the trust reposed in him and has attempted to use the party for his personal ends, and has sacrificed its most cherished principles to his inordinate ambition to be the Cameron of the Democratic party. In pursuance of this object he has entered into unholy alliances with our enemies and with the enemies of pure government, and has rendered them aid with the expectation of being aided by them in return. The Democratic party is opposed to all personal and ring rule and we do therefore condemn his course, and instruct our candidates for Assembly, if elected, not to support Wm. A. Wallace for United States Senator.

FAIR PLAY.

AND BRADFORD, TOO.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

TOWANDA, PA., April 6.—The Democratic County Convention met here to-day and elected Tilden delegates to the State Convention. Hon. Robert A. Packer is the Senatorial delegate. D.

LARGE SALE OF OIL LANDS.

A Transfer of 1,200 Acres—The Price $400,000.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

BRADFORD, PA., April 6.—C. D. Angell, of Forestville, N. Y., a pioneer oil producer and the accredited originator of the oil belt theory, to-day closed the contract with Clark, Babcock & Hulings, for twelve hundred acres of choice oil lands, located in the Knapps Creek district just over the New York State line. It is the largest sale of oil lands ever made in the history of the region. On the land are thirty-six good producing wells. The price paid was $400,000. Geo. H. and Edward M. Danforth and Wm. R. Lyon, prominent New York capitalists, are heavily interested in the purchase. A large number of new wells will be drilled at once. The company will be called the Angell Oil Company.

DANDRUFF may be effectually eradicated from the scalp by a few applications of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Still the Old, Low Prices!

Having just received a large and complete stock of good solid Leather Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, and all the latest styles of fine Shoes and Slippers, I most cordially invite one and all, even if not just in want of any goods, but to satisfy themselves where they can select the best goods for the least money, and will here give a list of a few kinds:

Infants Shoes at 25c and	50
Children's Shoes, plain and tipped	85
A very nice good Miss' Shoe	$1 00
Miss' Fine Grain Sewed Button Shoes	1 25
Ladies' Lasting Gaiters	1 00
Boys' Double-sole Lace Shoes	1 00
Ladies' Fine Grain High Lace Shoes	1 25
A good Men's Brogan, 6 to 11	1 00
The best Sewed or Pegged Brogans	1 25
Men's Double-sole Buckle or Long Gaiters, $1 50 and	1 65
Men's fine 'B' Calf Button Shoes	2 00
A choice line of fine Calf Boots	2 50
Men's Calf Sewed Boots $2 75 and	3 50
A cheap lot Men's Heavy Boots	1 75

and many more special bargains at

G. D. SIMEN'S,
78 Ohio St., near the market, Allegheny.

BEYOND THE SEAS.

Emperor William Refuses to Accept Bismarck's Resignation.

Net Liberal Gain in Great Britain to Date, 81.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN TO COME HOME SOON.

LONDON, April 7.—Queen Victoria will leave Baden Baden on the 15 inst. on her return to England.

Gladstone writes deprecating a demonstration in his honor now preparing by the Liberals.

Lord Hartington, speaking at Lancaster, said the British could only retire from Afghanistan after the restoration of order.

Herbert Gladstone, (Liberal), son of Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, who was defeated for Middlesex, will stand as a candidate for Leeds, his father, who was returned for Leeds and Midlothian, having elected to accept the latter. R. Ashetor Cross, Home Secretary was re-elected for Lancashire southwest. Additional returns show a Liberal gain of 8 seats.

LONDON, April 8.—The *Standard* in a leading article asserts the real significance of the polls is that the Liberals will be able to dispense with the support of the Home Rule vote. The Liberal net gain is now 81 seats.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK MAY BE INDUCED TO STAY.

BERLIN, April 7.—In Parliamentary circles it is considered certain that the Bundesrath will reconsider the bill passed by that body imposing imperial stamp duties and agree with the views of Bismarck. The statement that Bismarck tendered his resignation three days ago and that upon the Emperor's refusal to accept it he tendered it again on the ground of ill-health is unfounded. Bismarck only tendered his resignation yesterday. The decision of the Emperor on the resignation has not yet been made known.

LONDON, April 8.—A correspondent at Berlin reports that Bismarck is so ill he has not slept for several nights, and walks or stands with great difficulty. His family urge rest and quietude. The Emperor has had a long conference with the Crown Prince, at which it was determined Bismarck should remain in office.

RUSSIA.

NOT CHINESE BUT TARTAR TROOPS.

VIENNA, April 7.—The Governor General of East Siberia has telegraphed to St. Petersburg that they were not Chinese troops but are regular Tartars who invaded the Russian territory. They attempted to cross Amoor river but were unsuccessful. He says the Chinese Government is quite innocent of the invasion, and will punish the Tartars sharply.

TURKEY.

KOORDS ON A MURDEROUS RAID.

LONDON, April 7.—A private letter from Alpho, dated March 18th, says: In consequence of famine, four thousand Koords descended from the mountains and plundered the town of Mardeen, Asiatic Turkey, and murdered a number of priests and nuns and some European merchants.

CABLE SPARKS.

QUEEN OLGA of Greece, has been delivered of a daughter.

A NEW Bulgarian Ministry has been formed with Zancoff Premier and Karaveloff Minister of Finance.

AT a banquet at Dijon, France, the Minister of Finance stated that the Cabinet unanimously approved the Anti-Jesuit decrees. He said the Government would persecute nobody. It would respect liberty of conscience, he said, but the law would be rigidly enforced.

A DISPATCH from Rangoon says several Chinese firms there have received the intelligence that Theebaw, King of Burmah, has died of small-pox at Mandalay. Their agent advised them to keep back their goods as there are fears of civil war in Burmah.

THE Paris *Pays* says it hopes the sons of Prince Jerome Napoleon think differently from their father, and recalls the fact that the late Prince Imperial designated Prince Victor as his successor to the throne. The *Pays* counts on Prince Victor and his brother to fulfill the intentions of the deceased Prince Imperial.

THE RETURNED ROOSTERS.

Four of Them Knock at the Jail Door for Admittance.

Judge Pearson Decides to Admit Them to Bail Until Next Term.

HARRISBURG, April 5.—Salter, Petroff, Rumberger and Crawford knocked at the jail gate to-day and were admitted into prison. They were followed by Sheriff Reel, Judge Pearson, District Attorney Hollinger, George H. Irvin, J. Herr and John Weise. The bail were also promptly on hand. After a short deliberation counsel asked for the privilege to enter new bail for the appearance of the men at the term of court beginning April 26, when they will appear for sentence. Judge Pearson was about to comply with the request when District Attorney Hollinger objected.

He protested against the acceptance of bail on the grounds that where the guilt of a convict was undisputed bail ought not to be allowed. They had a fair trial, and instead of coming to the scratch as they should, they had forfeited their bail. Now he thought they had no reasonable grounds upon which to base a claim for special favor or leniency.

After considerable discussion between Mr. Herr, Judge Pearson and the District Attorney, the Judge decided that as there was no Court, he could not sentence them. "If we could hold Court this morning," he said, "we would certainly sentence the parties, but I do not think it our duty to imprison them until they can be sentenced if they can furnish bail." Judge Pearson was very emphatic in declaring that if he could follow his own inclinations as a citizen, he certainly would not accept bail, but the practice always has been different, and the law demands of him as a Judge to set aside his own feelings and to give the defendants the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution. If any authority could be shown that forbade him to bail these men, he would be glad to see it, and would adopt it; but in the absence of such, he was bound to obey the law and not violate it himself by refusing to do what it required.

The bondsmen being present were called up and the defendants held in $2,000 to appear before the Court on April 26, and be sentenced. Lane S. Hart is security for Salter, C. O. Zimmerman for Petroff, Wm. P. Smull for Crawford, and Samuel A. Hummel for Rumberger.

The counsel for the prosecution are very indignant at the course justice, as administered by Judge Pearson, has taken. They had made repeated demands on the Judge last week for a session of Court on Saturday next, by which time they were confident of producing Kemble at Court, but no heed was paid to them. On Saturday they, learned, for the first time, from Judge Pearson, what he intended to do in case the fugitives asked for permission to enter new bail. This morning Judge Pearson had agreed to take $2,000 bail from each of the returned convicts, before ever the District Attorney had a chance to protest against the proceeding.

VOTING EXODUSTERS.

Scenes at Indiana Town Elections on Monday.

SHELBYVILLE, April 6.—For several days past the Democrats of this city have been of the belief that the Republican leaders of Shelby county were importing negroes into the city for the purpose or carrying the election here at all hazards. The Democrats, however, being as true as the needle to the pole, determined that no negro should vote who was not known to be a legal voter, and in solid phalanx they stood guarding the ballot-boxes from the hellish designs of their opponents.

About eleven o'clock a colored boy, not over eighteen years of age, was marched to the polls by Government officials and Republican desperadoes, and an attempt was made to vote him, but the Democrats challenged his vote, and then the entire Republican force rallied to the negro's relief. The negro was a mere stripling, and had never been seen in the county before, and was a total stranger to the negroes themselves.

The Republicans threatened violence unless the negro was permitted to vote, but the Democrats were not to be bull-dozed, and gave the lawless element, led by Republicans, here to plainly understand that this negro pet was one of a gang of imported cattle and should not vote. The negro finally left the polls, and publicly said that he did not want to vote anyhow, but he had been coaxed to attempt the act by Republicans who assured him that he would not be prosecuted.

In the afternoon another negro made his apperance at the polls with a large knife drawn, and threatened to kill any Democrat who challenged his vote, and went about the yard threatening Democrats, and said that he came from North Carolina to vote and he would be damned if he didn't vote. He was very soon interviewed, and when it was ascertained that he had been imported by the Republicans to vote was driven from the grounds by the infuriated Democrats.

A Republican bully by the name of Kennedy was armed with a large club, which he had prepared himself with in advance, and slipping up behind Mr. E. D. Amsden, County Treasurer, struck him a heavy blow on the head, which knocked that gentleman down. Mr. Amsden was carried to the Sheriff's residence, where medical aid was rendered him by Dr. J. F. Maddox, and at this writing, is in a critical condition.

The affair was disgraceful, but the entire blame is due to the Republicans, who attempted to vote North Carolina negroes who were not legal voters. A nice party indeed to talk of the purity of elections. There was a deliberate purpose on the part of Republicans to get up a quarrel and to have Mr. Amsden engage in it, and then to kill him before the fight was over. Those North Carolina negroes brought into Shelby County to vote the Republican ticket, have been given to understand that they can not thus invade our soil and cast illegal votes.

POLITICAL.

Connecticut Republicans are Not for Grant.

The Rhode Island and Other Elections.

NEW HAVEN, April 7.—The Republican State Convention was held to-day, Amos S. Treat, Chairman. A resolution was introduced favoring the nomination of some man like Edmunds or Washburne, but it was withdrawn, the temper of the convention appearing opposed to anything like instructions. Delegates chosen at large, Henry C. Robinson, Hartford; John M. Douglass, Middletown; Augustus Brandage, New London; Samuel Fessenden, Stamford. The convention pledged itself and constituency to a hearty, vigorous support of the nominees of the Republican National Convention at Chicago. It is thought the delegation stands Blaine, 5; Edmunds, 4; Washburne, 3.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7.—The State election was held to-day and the indications at two o'clock were that the Republican ticket will be elected by the people and that the General Assembly will be largely Republican. In this city, the chief seat of Howard's strength, the Republican vote at two o'clock it is thought equals or leads the combined opposition. Alfred H. Littlefield is the Republican candidate for Governor, Alfred C. Howard the Prohibitory candidate, and supported also by Republicans, and Horace A. Kimball is the Democratic candidate. The Legislature elects a United States Senator to succeed General Burnside.

LATER.—The State election resulted in no choice for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the Democrats having polled a considerable vote in the latter part of the day. The returns from thirty towns, including one ward of this city, gives Littlefield 6,250; Nimball, Democratic, 4,290; Howard, Republican and independent Republican, 2,814. The towns generally exhibit irregular and surprising results. Some Democratic districts show Republican success, and strong Republican towns divide their votes between the three candidates. Newport gives Littlefield 448, Howard 432, Nimbell 316. The Republican candidates for Secretary of State, Attorney General and Treasurer are elected at about the usual majority, there being no third candidate for these offices. The General Assembly will be three quarters Republican, ensuring the election of Littlefield by that body. It is understood a large majority of the Assemblymen-elect, favor the re-election of Senator Bunrside.

THROWING OUT RETURNS.

COLUMBUS, April 7.—Preliminary steps are being taken toward throwing out a certain precinct in the Third ward, on the ground of gross irregularities. If this precinct is thrown out it will elect the entire Republican city ticket. The precinct referred to is one of the Democratic strongholds.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 7.—The Democratic Convention to-day selected J. O. Hillegas, H. K. Meyers and Dougherty, Representative delegates, and W. H. O'Brian, Senatorial delegate, to the State Convention. They are all anti-Tilden.

MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS.

ST. PAUL, April 7.—The Republican State Central Committee met to-day, and issued a call for a State Convention to choose delegates to the Chicago National Republican Convention, at St. Paul, May 20th—the same day as the Democratic Delegate Convention.

Rather a Tough Story.

[Cincinnati Special.]

Governor Reuben E. Fenton has been to this city on a very important political mission. It is asserted that he came as the confidential agent of those Republicans who fear that General Grant will be the nominee of the Chicago Convention. He arrived on Wednesday and was taken the same day to the elegant suburban residence of William S. Groesbeck, "The Oaks," where he has been in conference with that gentleman. The object of this mission, it is asserted, was to organize a contingent boom for Groesbeck. Should General Grant be the nominee at Chicago, Governor Fenton and those he represents will by a memorial or other suitable means convey to the Cincinnati Convention the information that if it will nominate Mr. Groesbeck they will bring to his support a large and influential Republican following opposed to giving Grant a third term.

IOWA DEMOCRATS.

The Result of the State Convention Yesterday.

Delegates Uninstructed But Generally for Tilden.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, April 7.—The Democratic State Convention to select delegates to Cincinnati, met here at 11:40 A. M., it being the largest assemblage of Democrats in the annals of Iowa, fully five hundred delegates being present. The Convention was called to order by Hon. Ed. Campbell, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Judge Edward Johnston of Lee county, was chosen temporary Chairman. On taking the chair Judge Johnston briefly thanked the Convention and in a speech which was loudly cheered, referred to the electoral frauds of 1876 as the issue that would not down, and said the battle of 1880 must be fought for an honest count; that the Democracy must pledge itself to protect internal transportation and inter-State commerce against combinations of gigantic railroad monopolies, and finally the man nominated at Cincinnati must be a man that can defeat Grant, as anybody of sense could see the latter will be the Republican nominee. Committees nominated by delegations of the respective Congressional Districts were appointed on Credentials, Permanent Organization and Resolutions and a recess was taken until 2 P. M.

The Convention re-assembled at 2 P. M. The temporary officers were made permanent. Gov. Gear was called for and made a non-partisan speech, upon the material prosperity of Iowa. Hon John P. Irish made an able political speech. The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which was adopted.

The Democrats of Iowa reassert and reiterate their faith in the principles of the Democratic party as taught by the fathers of the Republic, denounce the fraud and corruption of the Republican party; deprecate the policy tending to imperialism as evidenced by the continued usurpation of Iowa by the few by which monopolies are encouraged, labor and industry oppressed, and the liberties of the people threatened. The Democrats of Iowa are now as in the past, in favor of the two-thirds rule in the National Democratic Convention in selecting candidates for President and Vice President.

The following were chosen by their Representative districts as delegates to Cincinnati: First district, James Hagleman, of Lee county; George Rodman of Washington county. Second district, J. J. Richardson of Scott; G. L. Johnson of Jackson. Third district, Col. E. S. Malven of Delaware; C. M. Durham of Buchanan. Fourth district, Martin Blin of Black Hawk; John Faley of Chickasaw. Fifth district, J. J. Snouffer of Linn; C. S. Lake of Iowa. Sixth district, S. B. Evans of Wapello; C. H. Mackey of Keokuk. Seventh district, George Gardner of Polk; J. Pennock of Lucas. Eighth district, Robert B. Percival of Pottowattomie, J. Anderson of Plymouth. Ninth district, C. L. Bowman and E. D. Fenn of Story. For delegates at large there were placed in nomination J. Potter of Desmoines county; J. F. O. Yeoman of Wester; Daniel J. Miller of Lee; J. J. Bates of Dubuque; John P. Irish of Johnson; J. C. Morgan of Pottawatomie; A. W. Call of Franklin; D. M. Harrison of Harrison. A resolution instructing the delegation as a unit at Cincinnati was laid on the table. The delegates are generally for Tilden. Adjourned *sine die*.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER CASE.

Dropped in the Senate at the Suggestion of Republican Senators.

Robert C. Winthrop and Edward Everett—Gen. Terry's Manly Position.

[Washington Letter to Springfield Republican.]

It is probable that this will be the last appearance of the case during the present session. Senators who believe that Porter is a terribly wronged man, whose reparation should not be delayed one moment, find it hard to see justice again postponed, and yet it seems as though postponement now were the only chance for ultimately securing justice. Between them Logan and Carpenter succeeded in making a party question of it, and there was actually a Republican caucus to decide how men should vote upon an issue that was in its essence purely judicial. There is no doubt that more than one Republican Senator was disposed to favor Porter's vindication, but there is little hope that any Republican votes could be secured for him in the stress of the party feeling which even the spring of a Presidential year always produces. When Republican Senators who feel that they ought to vote for Porter appeal to his Democratic friends not to force them to take sides now, there is of course nothing left except to again postpone the righting of the wrong.

Before the case drops out of the public mind, however, one or two interesting incidents should be noticed. One of them is told in this extract from a recent letter of Robert C. Winthrop's to Senator Bayard, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the latter's speech? "I recall, as if it were yesterday, when going into the library of my friend, Edward Everett, he said to me: 'I want you to do me a favor. I have been studying Fitz John Porter's case, and I have arrived at the strongest conviction that he has been wronged. Here is a little petition to President Lincoln, asking him to give a new hearing. There are only four lines of it, and I mean to have only four signers, of whom you are one.' I replied, instantly: 'I am of your mind in the matter. I shall be proud to sign the petition with you. Everett was a cool, careful man, who did not examine cases or sign papers without due deliberation, and his testimony outweighs a whole theatre of superficial men. I was glad to see our brief document in Gen. Porter's original statement. But your speech has made me proud that my name was with Everett's on that paper. You have put that question triumphantly before the Senate. I congratulate you on associating your own name with so signal an act of justice."

The other incident concerns Gen. Terry, and occurred during a recent reception at Senator Blaine's. Gen. Terry, as everybody knows, was one of the board of three officers detailed a year ago to re-examine the case, but everybody does not know the entire change which that investigation wrought in his own opinion of Porter. He was talking with a lady about the case, and she became so interested that, as "Gail Hamilton" was standing by, she asked him if he would not repeat what he had just said in her hearing. Gen. Terry replied that he would be most happy to do so, and quite a little group, including Senator Blaine, gathered about him as he made this confession: "I am a 'black Republican.' All my feelings are with the Republican party, and all my convictions were against Gen. Porter. I had always considered him guilty and his punishment just. When I was detailed on this board and went to West Point, I told Gen. Porter that he ought to object to my sitting in judgment upon him, that my prejudices were so strong against him that it was not fair that the case should be submitted to me. 'I don't care at all for that,' Gen. Porter replied; 'all I want is to be heard.' I did hear him, and I became so thoroughly convinced of his innocence that I feel as though I could never say enough to help me undo that terrible wrong to a brave soldier which I myself had to some extent helped for so many years to perpetuate."

Two men were killed by Indians on March 27th near La Joya.

THE PARTISAN SUPREME COURT.

Sherman's Reference to it as a Political Body Attracting Attention.

(Washington Special.)

The part of Sherman's Mansfield speech which causes most comment among Democrats is that in which he says that the chief issue in the coming campaign is as to the complexion of the United States Supreme Court. It has long been felt here, especially by those who are brought into social and personal relations with the Supreme Judges, that the court has come recently to be as much a political body as either House of Congress. The country is familiar with the causes of this feeling, which appear on the surface. The packing of the court in the legal tender decision, its connection with the electoral count, &c., its recent decisions, changing in many respects what had always been considered the well-established relations of the State and Federal Governments, have been generally recognized as the natural product of a court which has been debased by both the appointing and legislative powers of the Government. People here who are acquainted with the individual Judges have still further reasons for doubting the judicial integrity of the highest tribunal in the country. They know that several of the Judges are as much concerned in the distribution of patronage as is any Senator or Representative who has the ear of the Administration. Decisions get out, too, before they are delivered, as was the case in the Missouri Pacific Railroad against Ketchum. All these things confirm the general impression that the Court is moved more by political considerations than by considerations of justice. Prominent Democrats here say that Mr. Sherman, in his Mansfield speech, has stripped off whatever there was of disguise and has boldly asserted that the Republican party must see to it that the Supreme Court remain Republican, for the purpose of rendering partisan decisions on partisan legislation, which has been enacted by the Republican Congresses. They think that the country will hardly sustain Sherman or his party associations in this view of the functions of the Supreme Court of the United States

GREENE COUNTY

Sends a Tilden Delegation to the State Convention.

Proceedings of the Mass Meeting at Waynesburg on Tuesday.

[Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post]

WAYNESBURG, PA., April 7.—In pursuance of the call of Dr. Patton, Chairman of the Greene county Democracy, for a mass meeting to elect one delegate to the ensuing State Convention, the members of the party met last night, 6th inst., in the Court House at seven o'clock P. M.

The usual method in Greene county in electing delegates is by mass meeting, and as the matter had not been very extensively worked up, there would not have been a very considerable turnout, had not the young men got their war paint on in behalf of one of their number.

Chairman Patton called the meeting to order, and nominated Hon. Justus F. Temple as presiding officer. James Pauley of the Waynesburg *Messenger*, and R. P. Huss officiated as Secretaries. Nominations being in order, Mr. J. A. J. Buchanan nominated Dr. Patton for delegate. Mr. Frank Silveas nominated Mr. Furman South, son of Mr. John South, County Treasurer.

Mr. Ed. Frazier seconded the nomination of Mr. South in quite a speech, to which Mr. Buchanan replied in behalf of Dr. Patton. Mr. South also got up and said that he had been before the Convention once before and had withdrawin for the sake of harmony, but that in this case he had decided to stick. He had not known until within a day or two that Mr. Patton was a candidate.

Mr. Patton also addressed the meeting, saying, that it had been alleged that he had been in too many State Conventions, but he claimed that he had been so as a substitute. He claimed that in a Convention, such as the ensuing one is likely to be, Greene ought to be represented by a man of experience and influence, and he said this, not in disparagement of Mr. South, or in behalf of himself.

A number of spirited speeches were made, when it became evident that Mr. South would go through, whereupon Mr. Buchanan withdrew the name of Dr. Patton, and on motion of Major James T. Lindsey Mr. South was elected by acclamation. A resolution was unanimously carried eulogizing in enthusiastic terms Samuel J. Tilden, and fiercely denouncing the electoral frauds. A resolution was passed denouncing the unit rule in State Convention, and another passed expressing the sense of the Greene county Democracy against the two-thirds rule in the National Convention.

Hon. Morgan R. Wise was handsomely complimented, and a resolution adopted in favor of the two terms rule in the case of Congressmen. Mr. Wise was in town until one o'clock yesterday.

Mr South is a Tilden man and if the fight was Tilden or anti-Tilden, then this may be regarded a Tilden victory, though it is claimed by many that it was simply a young men's contest. There is a young men's Democratic club here and they concluded they wanted a representative. More than a large majority of the Democrats of this section are hearty supporters of Tilden, though, as they express themselves, this is contingent upon his ability to be elected, in which conclusion they are in company with most of the Democrats of the nation. It would be strange if any Democrat were found insane enough to support Mr. Tilden in the event of his being unable to carry his own State; but as events at present seem to be shaping, the unpleasantness in New York will be successfully bridged over. Allegheny, Venango, Erie, Beaver, Lawrence, Westmoreland and Greene have spoken in thunder tones; let the balance of the Western counties follow suit. GREENE.

POTIPHAR'S WIFE.

An Incident in the History of Joseph Reproduced in a Kansas Town.

[From the Kansas City Journal.]

Russell, a small town in Kansas, on the line of the Kansas Pacific railway, is excited over a case of Joseph and Potiphar's wife. There has resided in the town for some time past a certain doctor and his wife. She is possessed of a good voice, and is an accomplished singer and fond of entertainments. She has been attending a musical society in Russell, and her husband, being called away to the bedside of his parents, has not always been able to accompany her home. This duty fell on a moral young man of the town, who is a member of the same church, a good singer, and likewise an attendant of the musical society. The wife fell in love with the young man, and one night, her husband being absent, she invited the young man into her house, and talked and acted toward him in a very unbecoming manner. He was greatly astonished at her conduct and to his credit be it said upbraided her. The woman stated she was in love with him and now that he had scorned that love, life had lost all its charms, and she would kill herself before the next morning. The young man was sorely perplexed. After leaving the woman he repaired to Rev. Campbell, pastor of the church of which he was a member, laid the case before him and asked for advice. The minister advised that, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, he proceed to the residence of the justice of the peace, who was aroused and a statement of the facts sworn to. Somehow, the affair became known next morning. The woman, who had failed to carry out her threats, hurriedly left Russell. The next day her husband followed suit. They left their furniture, on which there was a mortgage, and a foreclosure was made upon it. The young man who was the innocent actor in the little episode, is not possessed of a great amount of this world's goods, hence blackmail could not have been a motor in the case. It is stated the woman, although possessed of a good and loving husband, has a weakness for falling in love with other men. Russell has never had a subject which created such a genuine discussion among the adult population.

The Dead Child and the Bird.

[Jacksonville (Fla.) Breeze.]

A little child in Jacksonville was in the habit of playing upon the piazza of her father's house. Near by a mocking-bird had its nest in the orange trees, and sang most beautifully, and the little child would throw crumbs to the bird daily. Ere long the child was taken sick, and the bird was forgotten in the anxiety for the sick one, and notwithstanding all was done that could be done, the child died. While the child's body was lying in the coffin the bird was seen to perch upon the slat of the window-blind, pour forth one of its most thrilling songs and then flit away. Some hours after this the body of the little bird was found dead upon the floor of the piazza and was placed upon the coffin of its little friend and interred with it in the same grave.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The delegates elected from the several Senatorial and Representative Districts of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, will meet at Harrisburg, in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, April 28th, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, in State Convention to nominate a candidate for Judge of Supreme Court, of Pennsylvania; a candidate for Auditor-General; two electors at large and twenty-seven district electors for the said Commonwealth, and four delegates at large, and fifty-four Representative delegates to represent the Democracy of Pennsylvania, in the National Democratic Convention.

GEO. W. MILLER,
Chairman.

GEORGE R. GUSS,
FRANK H. CRAWFORD,
J. IRVIN SPEER,
W. S. GREGORY,
Secretaries.

Dr. Hartman's Successful Operations on the Eye, Ear and Deformities, and Medical Treatment for Catarrh, Deafness and Epilepsy (Fits) Continued.

Mr. W. J. Early's daughter, aged 16, 2,901 Sarah street, S. S., Pittsburgh, is under treatment for hip disease of long standing. She is improving rapidly to the delight of the parents.

Edward Jones' son, 9 years old, Wood's run, Allegheny City, had a very offensive discharge from ears for many years. The running is stopped and hearing very much improved.

John Moody's daughter, three years old, 201 Saw Mill alley, Allegheny City, whose knees were very much bent in, (knock-knees), is being treated, and the limbs very rapidly straightened.

Byron Barton, 16 years of age, No. 20, Thirty-eighth street, Pittsburgh, was most distressingly afflicted with fits or something much like it, is under Dr. Hartman's treatment, and has not had the least symptom of it since. It is needless to say the parents are more than pleased with the result.

L. B. Evans, 4 Shields street, Allegheny, Pa., had cross-eyes all his life, and, as usual, Dr. Hartman straightened them in a minute, and the result perfect.

John Grimm, Jr., Sharpsburg, Pa., was a very bad epileptic, but, as is invariably the case, Dr. Hartman's treatment has prevented even a symptom since under treatment.

Fritz Keaffer's daughter, Penn avenue near Fortieth street, Pittsburgh, three years old, has had no more fits since under treatment.

John Nixon's daughter, 14 years of age, West Elizabeth, Pa., has vertical curvature of the spine. Has already very much improved.

A. B. Taylor, Youghiogheny, Pa. Chronic catarrh very bad indeed, and is now very much better. Thinks himself almost well.

Dr. Hartman's treatment for this disease is new, and as near infallible as is possible

ALMS HOUSE MURDER.

Stories of the Westmoreland Directors Partially Denied.

A Chapter on Goehring's Shroud and Clothes.

Dr. Luther Asks for Facts—The Case Before the Allegheny Directors.

[From the Post of April 3d.]

The murder of John Goehring at the Allegheny City Home still continues to be the leading topic of conversation in Allegheny. The inquest was resumed by the Coroner at the Home yesterday and considerable important testimony was developed. The story of the Westmoreland county directors which went to show that Goehring was not vicious, was flatly denied. Some important evidence was also adduced in regard to Goehring's clothing and shroud.

The case was considered by the Allegheny Board of Directors last night. A letter was read from Dr. Diller Luther, of the State Board of Charities, reflecting somewhat upon the Allegheny Home and asking for full facts about the murder. Resolutions were introduced by one of the directors providing for an increase of attendants at the insane department of the Home and also providing for a resident physician. The resolutions were laid over to be acted upon at he next regular meeting. Both Joseph Cooloff the insane man and Robert Crawford the keeper are still held in jail.

THE INQUEST RESUMED.

The inquest was resumed by Coroner Hope at the Allegheny Home yesterday morning. The jurors and witnesses proceeded to the Home on different trains, and took other precautions to prevent their intentions becoming known, but for all that our reporter secured the gist of the testimony.

Director Washington and Clerk McGonnigle, of the Poor Board, all the officers of the institutions and a few others attended the inquest. Several inmates were examined, whose testimony was unimportant.

George Tonnis, one of the cooks at the Home, testified that he had witnessed the beginning of the scuffle, and had hastily run down stairs and told Superintendent Grubbs of the affair. He also said that Grubbs went up stairs, but whether or not he had gone to the scene of the scuffle he could not say.

Charles Shaw, an inmate, testified that Cooloff had told him of the affair. Alex. Culbertson, another inmate, said that Cooloff had told him also how he had fixed Goehring.

A LUNATIC'S TESTIMONY.

Porter Kelly, an inmate of the insane department who was brought to the Home from Westmoreland county, was put upon the stand. During the giving of the testimony he at one time became considerably excited, and said: "I don't think I can go yet; wait until my nerves are settled." He rallied again and seemed to give his testimony pretty clearly, though of course great weight cannot be given to it. He was in the house at the time Goehring was killed, and remembered the occurrence. Early in the morning of that day he saw Crawford clinching with Goehring near the bath-room. He saw Cooloff there, and saw him hit Goehring over the head two or three times with a towel roller. Crawford, the witness said, called out to Cooloff to hit Goehring. After this they two took Goehring to his room, and afterwards brought him back to the bath room. Witness did not know what they did with him then. Afterwards he went on to say that another man was there and handed the roller to Cooloff. The roller was then handed to Kelly and was identified. This occurred in the hall at the door of the bath room. Crawford and Cooloff took Goehring to the room where he slept. Big Fred did not sleep in the room. There was only one bed in the room. Witness saw fire in the room after Goehring was taken back to it, and he saw Crawford's hand bleeding. The witness reiterated that Big Fred did not sleep in the room with Goehring, and that there was but one bed in the room.

The inquest was now adjourned till after dinner.

NO BLOOD ON THE CLOTHES.

At the afternoon session Thomas Bell, the laundryman, testified that he had charge of the clothing and that on Tuesday, February 10th, he washed the clothes from the insane department. He saw no clothing that bore signs of blood. He did not know whether Goehring's clothes were among the lot, but supposed they were as he had washed all the clothing from both the insane departments.

Clerk R. D. McGonnigle of the Allegheny Board testified that Superintendent Gay of the Westmoreland County Home, had stated in the Allegheny office on Wednesday, that Goehring was chained to the bed by the right ankle, on the night he was at the Westmoreland Home. Two men were detailed to set up with him the same night, and that Goehring rested reasonably well. The witness also saw Goehring at the depot the day he was taken to the Allegheny Home and thought he appeared to be a hard drinking man and witness saw that his custodians watched him closely. Supt. Grubbs reported to the witness the day after Goehring's death that he had died of *mania potu*. The witness was not surprised at the report as he had seen Goehring the day before.

GOEHRING'S SHROUD.

Miss Ferguson, the nurse, testified that Mr. Crawford gave her the order for the shroud for Goehring shortly after dinner, perhaps ten minutes after 12 o'clock on February 6th, the day Goehring died. Crawford's tone of speaking to her and his whole demeanor indicated no unusual excitement; they were not changed from his usual manner.

Mary Ann Mellon, an inmate, testified that she made the shoud as ordered by Mrs. Grubbs.

Mrs. M. L. Grubbs, matron of the institution, was also examined. She said she had ordered Mary Ann Mellon, one of the inmates, to prepare the shroud; the order for the shroud came from Mr. Crawford through Mrs. Ferguson, the nurse, to Mrs. Grubbs. When Goehring was brought to the Home by the Westmoreland co. people Mrs. Grubbs asked them for a history of both Goehring and the pauper brought with him. In reply they said Goehring was a vicious man and they cautioned the witness to caution Mr. Grubbs to that effect. Mr. Kaiser gave the witness this information twice and repeated it for the third time on leaving. One of the Westmoreland directors (witness thought it was Mr. Shrum) spoke to her to the same effect. Mrs. Grubbs was not positive that Mr. Kaiser used the word "vicious," but that was the idea conveyed.

COOLOFF'S STORIES.

Wm. Brown, the carpenter, was then recalled. He testified that about the time of Goehring's burial Cooloff said in the carpenter shop that he (Cooloff) "had fixed the man that burned the bed." At the same time Cooloff said to witness that he had hit the man on the head with his shoe.

Chas. Walls, the shoemaker, testified that he also had heard Cooloff make this same expression that he had fixed the man who burned the bed.

Jacob Newyeller testified that he dug the grave for Goehring's body. He commenced in the morning and finished it in the afternoon, though he had been away for an hour and a half at dinner time.

Thomas Murphy, another of the grave diggers, was also examined, but he was not quite sure of anything further than he helped to dig the grave and helped to lift the body.

B. F. Ramage, the farmer, was called but shed no light on the subject.

This closed the testimony for the day and in the evening the jury and Coroner returned to the city. Drs. Miller and Cole, who made the post mortem examination, and Dr. B. B. Smith, physician for the Allegheny Home, are yet to be examined. They will give their testimony this morning.

[From The Post of April 5th.]

Verdict in the Goehring Murder Case.

The inquest on the murder of John Goehring was finished on Saturday. Dr. W. W. Cole who made the *post mortem* examination testified that the fractures in the skull were sufficient to produce death in a few hours. The fractures could have been made by the towel roller but not by the slippers which Keeper Crawford wore at the time. The jury then rendered the following verdict: "John Goehring came to his death on the 6th day of February, 1880, at the Allegheny City Home, from a blow, or blows, with a blnt instrument, in the hands of Joseph Cooloff and Robert B. Crawford. and, from all the evidence, we find nothing to implicate any other employe or inmate of the Home." Major E. A. Montooth, counsel for Crawford, made an application on Saturday for his release on bail. The application was ordered to be filed, and a hearing ordered for this morning at ten o'clock.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

A Railway Train Tumbles Over an Eighteen Foot High Trestle.

A very serious accident occurred on the 1st on the Pittsburgh & Southern Railroad, at a point about a mile and a half beyond Library, and between fifteen and sixteen miles from this city. Several persons were injured, but none of them seriously. The passenger train which left Temperanceville at 5:15 A. M. was passing over a trestle work eighteen feet high, and although the train was making only about eight or nine miles an hour the entire train toppled over. The engine alighted on its back, the baggage car was found on its side, and the passenger coach, after turning twice in the descent, righted, minus the trucks. A lot of lumber loaded on a freight car was scattered about in a promiscuous manner. The passenger and baggage cars took fire from the stoves, but through the efforts of the conductor, Richard Cochran, and Charles Notnagle, one of the news agents of the road, the flames were extinguished.

During the fall Conductor Cochran was thrown against the chandelier and was bounced against several of the seats as the car kept turning around. He broke the seats with his weight and had the clothing almost all torn from his body. He was injured about the legs and body, though not so seriously as to incapacitate him from duty. Engineer Marshall and Fireman Woodbridge each had one ankle badly sprained. Brakeman John Kirshner was severely injured on one leg and it is supposed to be broken; John Burns, news agent, was cut severely on the top of his head as well as on the left hand; Charles Notnagle, the other news agent, was hurt across the back and on the leg slightly; the boss bridge builder of the road, Wm. Dewalt, was cut on the face and bruised on the body; the baggage-master, name unknown, was slightly burned. All on the train made narrow escapes from death, but the most miraculous escape was that of one of the passengers, who leaped from the car steps just as the car was leaving the track. The car rolled over through the air, just above him and alighted so near him that the steps grazed his head. There was only one other person on the train and he escaped with slight bruises.

The engine and cars were all badly used up. The Passenger coach was named "Arlington," and took a prize at the Centennial Exposition for beauty, having been put on exhibition by the manufacturer. The road was blocked for three hours, but trains are now running again as usual.

"Nothing but Compound Oxygen Saved Me."

"Compound Oxygen has certainly done wonders in my case," writes a gentleman from Eufaula, Indian Territory. "Before I commenced taking the Oxygen I had taken in way of medicine about everything that was recommended for Consumption to no effect. I had been sick in bed for about thirty-eight months in all, and in less than three months from the time I began taking the Oxygen I was up and getting about. Had been given up by the doctors to die time and again; but I still live, and believe that nothing else but Compound Oxygen saved me." A letter received five months later from a brother of this gentleman, says: "Your Compound Oxygen has in the case of my brother performed such a miraculous cure—for we attribute it to nothing else—that I have concluded to test it myself." A Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its Nature, Action, and Results, sent free by Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia.

Harmony all on One Side.

[Chambersburg Valley News.]

Of course we should all favor harmony! Senator Wallace is understood to be for it. The Irishman who had the other's nose between his teeth cried, "Paddy, are you in favor of peace?" Paddy was a man of wisdom even in defeat. "I can tell yez better when ye take yer teeth away," he answered. We can better decide if harmony is needed after Mr. Wallace quits trying to bite the party's nose off. Just now too much harmony might be too much.

For 'Ague, Anemia, Intermittent Fever, Consumption, General Debility, &c., &c.

RAVENNA, MERCER CO. MO., May 1879.

THE FELLOWS MEDICAL MANUFACTURING CO.—*Gents*—We have used your Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites with gratifying results in our practice, and cheerfully recommend it to Physicians, and others, as a reliable, and agreeable preparation in ague, Intermittent Fever, first and second stages of Pulmonary Consumption or Anemia or General Debility. We would recommned it as the best thing we know of.

Signed. J. E. CALLAWAY M. D.
JOHN L. GRIPLEY, M. D.

Reads His own Obituary.

[Democratic Chronicle,]

Captain C. B. Brockway, editor of the Bloomsburg *Columbian*, who was reported dead, and has been the recipient of many flattering obituary notices from his brethren throughout the State, is still among the living. He has been seriously ill, but is recovering, and will have the pleasure of reading in the flesh the many complimentary things said of him while he was supposed to be food just fresh for the worms.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS I have used Dr. Jayne's Expectorant in my family, and can truly say that I know of no medicine equal to it for checking and curing the frequent coughs and colds to which children are subject at all seasons of the year. I have also realized great benefit from it myself, and have recommended it to others, who almost invariably have learned to value it. I always prescribe it to the students under our care, when necessary, and the teachers willingly add their testimony to mine in praise of this medicine.—*J. S. Edwards, Principal of Providence Conf. Sem. East Greenwood, R. I.*

NEBRASKA FOR TILDEN.

A Solid Delegation for Him to Cincinnati.

Hard Money Platform Adopted by the Convention.

CHICAGO, April 1.—A special says the Democratic State Convention, which adjourned last night after adopting a platform, reassembled this morning. It was evident from the start that the Tilden men preponderated largely, and this impression was confirmed by the delegates chosen this morning. The list is headed by Dr. Geo. L. Miller, editor of the Omaha *Herald*, and member of the National Democratic Committee. Dr. Miller will be remembered by the fight he made to secure Tilden's nomination in St. Louis in 1876. The other delegates are J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska City, J. E. North of Columbus, J. W. Pollock of West Point, R. S. Maloney of Humboldt, and F. A. Harmon of Bloomington.

THE PLATFORM.

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, In the Presidential campaign of 1876, all of the historical Democratic politics of sound finance, home rule and purity of administration were in the issue and at stake in the candidacy of S. J. Tilden, and

WHEREAS, In that campaign the Democratic party raised the only standard under which it merits victory, and

WHEREAS, In the Republican frauds by which the country was basely cheated of its wise, and robbed of its elected, choice, the whole Republic was despoiled and our institutions injured; therefore,

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Nebraska pledges itself to ceaseless execration, pursuit and punishment of all authors, aiders and abettors, allies and beneficiaries of that fraud, and promises all its strength to the vindication of that majority rule, which alone can perpetuate our Democratic form of government.

Resolved, That recognizing all Democratic leaders as pledged to right the wrong done in the theft of the President, we pledge to our standard bearers our unlimited support in such measures as may again put in issue the great questions of 1876 and as may provide for their most certain vindication against the crimes which in 1876 and 1867, struck down our elected President, despoiled him of his great office and defrauded the public of the benificent results of the Democratic government and majority rule during the current administration.

The delegation was chosen by a three-fourths majority against all opposition, and is solid for Tilden.

The Convention adopted a resolution recommending the National Convention to adhere to the two-thirds rule in nominating candidates for President, deeming it inexpedient to abrogate it.

The result of this convention has been reached after a severe contest which took the form of a personal opposition to Dr. Geo. L. Miller, as the representative Tilden man of the State, the recognized leader of his party and member of the National Committee.

AROUND ABOUT US.

Notes of Interest From Neighboring Towns.

A BOY named Grooms, fell headforemost into an ore shaft near Johnstown, Pa. the other day and was instantly killed. His body was horribly mangled.

THE new Episcopal church at Steubenville was dedicated on Thursday by Right Rev. G. T. Bedell, Bishop of Ohio. It is a stone structure and cost $24,000.

TWENTY-THREE building were destroyed by the big fire at Bradford, Pa. The loss will not be less than $75,000. A man named John Wilson was burned to death.

DANDRUFF may be effectually eradicated from the scalp by a few applications of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

50 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Pronounced by all to be the most **Pleasant** and **efficacious** remedy now in use for the **cure of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness,** tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. **Over a million bottles sold within the last few years.** It gives relief when all other remedies fail, and has the power to impart benefit that **cannot** be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per bottle.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also highly recommended for curing liver complaint, constipation, sick-headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
oc4:1yW Pittsburgh, Pa.

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Constipation and Piles.

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and has never failed to act efficiently."

NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "It is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."

C. S. HOGABON, of Berkshire, says, "one package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

One package will make six qts of medicine.

TRY IT NOW!

Buy it at the Druggists. Price, $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
Burlington, Vt.

3

Rent paid two-and-a-quarter years buys one.

MASON AND HAMLIN ORGANS

BEST CABINET OR PARLOR ORGANS IN THE WORLD: winners of highest distinction at Every World's Fair for Thirteen Years. Prices, $61, $67, $84, $108 to $500 and upwards. Also for easy payments, $5 a month, or $6 38 a quarter and upward. Catalogues free.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 East 14th St. (Union Square), New York; 250 Wabash Avenue, Chicago. mh20:4tW

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5, Free. Address—STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. (my24:1yW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEBILITY AND NERVOUSNESS ARE CURED!

No organ of thought or action can be employed without the assistance of the blood, and no organ can be employed safely or with impunity without a supply of healthy blood. With healthy blood the exercised organs become well developed, whether they be muscular or intellectual By the use of FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES the blood is speedily vitalized and purified, and so made capable of producing a sound mind and a sound body.

"Persons suffering from impure blood, or whose health is giving way, either as ministers or those who study closely, will find in the Syrup the material to build them up, and the tonic to keep them there." DR. CLAY.

PITTSFIELD, ME., March 1872.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS,—*Dear Sir:* During the past two years I have given your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites a fair though somewhat severe trial in my practice, and am able to speak with confidence of its effects. In restoring persons suffering from emaciation and the debility following Diptheria, it has done wonders. I constantly recommend its use in all affections of the throat and lungs. In several cases of hopeless, it has given relief, and the patients are fast recovering; among these are Consumptive and old Bronchial subjects, whose diseases have resisted the other modes of treatment. For impaired digestion, and in fact for debility from any cause, I know of nothing equal to it. Its direct effect in strengthening the nervous system renders it suitable for the majority of diseases.

I am, sir, yours truly, WM. S. HOWE, M. D.

NOTE.—It is only the independent, well-posted, and unselfish Physician who can afford to prescribe this remedy. Experience has proved this. The highest class medical men in every large city where it is known, recommend it.

PRICE:

$1.50 per Bottle. $7.50 for SIX Bottles.

Sold by Joseph Fleming, J. Henderson & Bro., Harris & Ewing, and Fahnestock, Ewing & Co.

Sold by all Druggists. $1.50 per Bottle

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HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success. Simple, prompt, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	FEVERS, Congestion, Inflamations..	25
2.	WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic..	25
3.	Crying Colic, or Teething of the Infants	25
4.	DIARRHŒA, of Children or Adults..	25
5.	DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6.	CHOLERA MORBUS, Vomitting ...	25
7.	COUGHS, Cold, Bronchitis.....	25
8.	NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache ..	25
9.	HEADACHES, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach.....	25
11.	SUPPRESSED, or Painful Periods....	25
12.	WHITES, too Profuse Periods.....	25
13.	CROUP, Cough, Difficult Breathing..	25
14.	SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains....	25
16.	FEVER and AGUE, Chill, Fever Agues	50
17.	PILES, Blind or Bleeding.....	50
18.	OPHTHALMY, or sore or weak eyes..	50
19.	CATARRH, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20.	WHOOPING COUGH, violent coughs	50
21.	ASTHMA, Oppressed Breathing.....	50
22.	EAR DISCHARGES, Impaired Hearing.....	50
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24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness..	50
25.	DROPSY and Scanty Secretions.....	50
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27.	KIDNEY DISEASE.....	50
28.	NERVOUS DEBILITY, Seminal Weakness or involuntary discharges.	1 00
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30.	Urinary Weakness, wetting the bed....	50
31.	PAINFUL PERIODS, with Spasms..	50
32.	DISEASE of HEART, Palpitation, etc.	1 00
33.	EPILEPSEY, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance.	1 00
34.	DIPHTHERIA, ulcerated sore throat.	50
35.	Chronic Congestions and Eruptions....	50

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Case (Morocco) with above 30 large vials and Manual of Directions..... $10 00

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These remedies are sent by the case, single vial or box to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address

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HOMŒPATHIC MEDICINE CO.
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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Humphrey's Specific Manuel on the care and treatment of disease and its cure, sent FREE on pplication.

Nervous Debility,

Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork r indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by Humphrey's Homeopathic Specific No. 28. Been in use 20 years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price $1 per vial, or 5 vials and a large vial of powder for $5, sent post free on receipt of price. HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton Street, New York. sel:MWR

VALUABLE TRUTHS.

If you are suffering from ing on a bed of sickness,

Hop Bitters

If you are a minister self with your pastoral du out with care and work, or if you feel weak and di knowing why,

Hop Bitters will

If you are a man of bu strain of your everyday ters, toiling over your

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If you are young, and erethon, or are growing too

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If you are in the work desk, anywhere, and feel cleansing, toning or stim ulating,

Hop Bitters is

If you are old, and your nerves unsteady, and your

Hop Bitters will give you New Life and Vigor.

poor health, or languish take these; for

will Cure You.

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Restore You

tness, weakened by the duties; or a man of lo midnight work,

Strengthen You.

suffering from any indis tion, as is often the case,

Relieve You.

shop, on the farm, at the that your system needs ulating **without intoxi**

What You Need,

pulse is feeble, your faculties waning,

HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.

One HOP PAD for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. It is perfect.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

Above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co, Rochester, N. Y.

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THE untold miseries that result from indiscretion in early life may be alleviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion should purchase the new medical work published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Boston, entitled THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, SELF PRESERVATION. Exhausted vitality, nervous and physical debility, or vitality impaired by the errors of youth or too close application to business, may be restored and manhood regained.

Two hundredth edition, revised and enlarged, just published. It is a standard medical work, the best in the English language, written by a physician of great experience, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. It contains beautiful and very expensive engravings. Three hundred pages, more than 50 valuable prescriptions for all forms of prevailing disease, the result of many years of extensive and successful practice, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Bound in French cloth; price only $1, sent by mail post-paid.

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Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PRIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHŒA or seminal weakness resulting from Self-Abuse or other causes, producing Nervous Debility, Night Emissions, Despondency, Dizziness, Dimness of Sight, Pimples on the Face, Weakness of Mind and Body; also IMPOTENCY, Loss of Sexual Power, Sterrility, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

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from responsible parties. All diseases of the **Kidneys** and **Bladder,** and old cases of **Gleet, Syphilitic** and **Mercurial affections** of the throat, skin, or bones, are **cured for Life.**

YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED AND OLD MEN

suffering from the terrible effects of **Seminal Weakness,** and **Loss of Sexual Power** as the result of **Self-abuse** in youth, **Sexual Excesses** in maturer years, or other causes, producing **Emissions, Nervousness, Pimples on the face, Cough, Indigestion, Lose of Memory,** etc., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are permanently cured in half the usual time and expense (**where others have failed**).

The **Doctor** is a **regular graduate** of one of the oldest Medical Colleges in Ohio. Age with experience can be relied upon. His **"Vegetable Specifics"** were never known to fail in curing even the **worst cases.** Patients treated by mail and express every-where, but where possible, a personal consultation is preferred, which is free, and sacredly confidential. Write for a list of questions. No **quack literature** published.

Dr. W's Specific No. 2 is a sure remedy for Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, and loss of Power, caused by self-abuse or excessive indulgence. Price of Dr W's Specific, $2 per bottle: Injection, $1; sent every-where, by express. Office Hours, 9 to 4 & 7 to 8 P.M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P.M.

To Nervous Sufferers—The Great European Remedy—Dr. J. B. Simpson's Specific Medicine.

It is a positive cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases resulting from Self-Abuse, as Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Pains in back or Side, and dis-

eases that lead to Consumption, Insanity and an early grave. The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success.

Pamphlet sent free to all. Write for them and get full particulars.

Price, Specific, $1.00 per package, or six packages for $5.00. Address all orders to

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For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address, DR. JAQUES & CO.,
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EXHAUSTED VITALITY, enervation of body and mind; physical and mental indisposition from excess, study, business, or any cause. Skin affections, scrofulous conditions, blood impurities, permanently cured. Each case a separate study. Thirty years experience. Send 25 cents for People's Medical Adviser, 112 pages. Address Dr. BATE, 13 Park Row, New York. *Advice free.* no22:1yW

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19th

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The Management call attention to the Grand Opportunity presented of obtaining for only $2 any of THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
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10 Prizes,	$1,000 each	10,000
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9 Prizes, $300 each		$2,700
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9 Prizes, 100 each		900
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Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

All application for club rates should be made to the home office.

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$66 A WEEK in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:1y W

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of R. & S. WOODS, Attorneys at Law, was dissolved on November 30, 1879, by the death of Robert Woods, senior partner. All persons indebted to said firm are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned, as surviving partner, who alone is authorized to settle the same, and those having claims against said firm will present them for settlement at my office, corner of Cherry alley and Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEPHEN WOODS, Jr.,
Attorney at Law,
No. 85 Diamond St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
PITTSBURGH, PA., March 23, 1880.
mh30:2t-Wap3:3m

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genereral Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

DR. WHITTIER, 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. continues to afford reliable special treatment in all private diseaseases. SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS and IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL VIGOR, caused by abuses or indiscretion, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF THE MIND AND BODY, &c.; also, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, URINARY, COMPLAINTS and SYPHILIS (all forms), are perfectly cured, and blood poison eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate, as diploma at office shows. A life time experience and his purest medicines cure thousands of cases after others fail. Consultation and correspondence private and free; pamphlet for stamp; call or write.

Office Hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.

**Marriage and Health Guide

WASHINGTON.

Figures Showing a Majority for Tilden in the State Convention.

Wallace's Desperate Effort to Capture the Cake.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburg Post.]
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1880.

PENNSYLVANIA CENSUS APPOINTMENTS.

Hayes will probably again send to the Senate the name of John M. Clark of Bloomsburg, Democrat, rejected for Census Supervisor of the Luzerne district, and although he may submit that of Dr. Sturdevant of Wilkesbarre, Republican, for the Philadelphia district, he will either try Dr. Sherwood again or William J. Pollock, member of the Legislature. The latter is said by Harman to be acceptable to Randall. Every name not acceptable to Cameron and Wallace will be rejected, according to the threats of their mutual friends.

CONTESTED SEATS.

The action of the House Election Committee to-day in reporting against Donnelly's right to a seat in the Third Minnesota district, has shown the fallacy of the Republican cry that the Democrats meant to steal the State, and has put it out of the power of the Democrats to control the Presidential election should it get into the House, and leaves De La Matyr, Greenbacker, master of the situation.

In the Florida contest the probability is Bisbee, Republican, will be seated over Hull, Democrat.

Curtin's friends fear he will not be seated. The Democrats in the Election Committee and in the House are troubled more with conscience than their Republican predecessors.

BOTH HOUSES HARD AT WORK.

Both Houses of Congress are now hard at work on appropriation bills and it is believed an adjournment can be effected by by May 24, the date fixed in Buckner's resolution.

CENSUS SUPERVISORS.

Cameron and Wallace are determined to bulldoze Hayes into complying with their wishes in regard to the remaining Pennsylvania census supervisorship appointments. Sturdevant, who was sent in for the Luzerne district, and Sherwood who will again be sent in for Philadelphia, will be rejected. Wallace is determined to have Dunning in Luzerne district and a Republican in Philadelphia, who will appoint enumerators with a view to defeating Randall in his district.

[By Associated Press.]

FIGURES THAT DISPROVE AVERMENTS MADE BY THE WALLACE MEN.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Repeated assertions have been made that Senator Wallace controlled a large majority of the delegates already elected to the Pennsylvania Convention, and that the defeat of Tilden was sure to be accomplished. The following statement is made from data which has been verified: There will be 251 delegates to the Convention. At present 128 delegates have been elected from 38 counties exclusive of Philadelphia. Of these 128 delegates, 90 are either instructed for Tilden or are known to be anti-Wallace. Thirty-eight are for Wallace. The State Committee has been directed to place the McGowan delegation from Philadelphia on the rolls. If this is done the present standing of elected delegates is, 98 against Wallace to 76 for Wallace. Should the Vaux delegation be admitted the preferences of the delegates already elected is, anti-Wallace 136, pro-Wallace 38. How the complexion of the delegation may be changed by the delegates yet to be elected cannot definitely be foretold.

MISSOURI NEGROS WANT RECOGNITION.

A delegation of colored men from St. Louis called upon the President to-day and represented to him that the colored vote of the State of Missouri is entirely unrepresented in official positions in that State, that the negro and German vote together comprised the bulk of the Republican vote of that State, that the negro vote amounted to 40,000, controls two, if not three, Congressional districts, that if the President would elevate a colored man to a responsible official position in Missouri, it would reunite the colored people who are now disaffected on account of having to carry the burdens of the party without recognition. The President said he was in favor of doing all he could.

A GALLOWS ACCIDENT.

How the Washington Wife Murderer was Beheaded.

The execution of James Madison Wyatt Stone, the mulatto wife murderer, which took place at the jail in Washington on Friday, had the most startling and sensational ending of any execution on record—the murderer being beheaded by the rope. The result, of course, was entirely unlooked for, and it was such a horrible sight that it sickened the majority of those who witnessed it. We have the following account of the affair in the Baltimore *Sun*:

The noose was placed around his neck and the black cap adjusted. All on the scaffold touched his hands, saying good-bye, and, the signal being given, the trap was sprung by some one concealed inside the building, supposed to be one of the prisoners. Here followed the most horrible sight ever witnessed. The condemned man weighed probably about 200 pounds. His neck was short, and having been in jail over two years, his muscles, of course, had got very soft for want of use and exercise. The body fell through the trap, the rope apparently offering no resistance, and the next seen of the body it was lying on the ground under the scaffold. Every one, even those on the scaffold, thought that the rope had broken, and Warden Crocker led the party, consisting of himself, two jail guards, three ministers and Mr. A. K. Browne, to the ground. It was expected that the body would be taken back to the scaffold, and the process of hanging again gone through with, so as to carry out the sentence. By the time they reached the ground those who had stood near by saw that the head had been completely cut off the body, the tightening of the noose acting as a knife. The head lay near the left knee, blood spurting out from the beadless trunk, spattering on the timbers of the scaffold and covering the ground. Death occurred instantaneously, the execution, though conducted without the terrible scenes incident to deaths by the gullotine, looking more like the result of that instrument than of any hanging that ever took place. It was a minute at least from the time the body fell to the ground that even those persons in the small yard knew that a decapitation had taken place.

Several physicians immediately went to the body. The flow of blood stopped soon afterwards. There was a movement of the heart for nearly two minutes after the trunk reached the ground. Dr. Crook picked up the head. The face bore a calm expression. The head was turned over to Dr. Newman, who requested the other physicians to take notice of the experiments that he intended to make. He said that many famous medical theorists, especially in Europe, had claimed that there were instances on record where the head lived minutes after severance from the body, and that this was an excellent chance to see whether it was true in this case or not. He thereupon opened the eye-lids to notice the expression of the eye, but found that already the life of the eye had gone. The eye-lids remained open and rigid, satisfying him, he said, that these theorists were mistaken. An examination of the muscles exposed showed that they had become soft, and that the extra twenty pound Stone had gained during his imprisonment was adipose fat instead of flesh and muscle. They all concurred that this was the cause of the head being torn off. The head had the appearance of having been cut off in the most careful manner, instead of looking like it had been torn, the point of separation being below the axis upon which the head turns. There were all kinds of theories indulged in by the non-professional spectators, most of them being that the drop, 4 feet 8 inches, was too long. The fact is that in the case of Tom Wright, who was hanged by Warden Crocker, the drop was six feet, and in each of the six others hanged during the past ten years the drop was longer than in this case. The rope was between three-quarters and five-eighths of an inch in diameter. In North Carolina and some other Southern States executions have successfully taken place when the drop was eight feet. Where it is less than five feet it has been observed that the neck is seldom broken, and death is caused by suffocation, the victim swinging about in a manner that is painful to see. Death in the case of Stone took place as soon as if it had been done with the guillotine.

A POLITICAL FORECAST.

Complexion of Delegates So Far Elected to State Convention.

An Assured Majority Against Wallace's "Baton of Command."

[Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post]
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.

Senator Wallace is whistling through the grave yard to keep his courage up. His fuglemen are circulating statements tending to show by figures that Wallace will rule the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg. The falsity of his claim is shown by the following recapitulation of the result in the several counties where delegates have been chosen which may be depended upon as correct in all its details.

Leaving out the city of Philadelphia and the contesting delegations headed by Vaux and McGowan respectively and 128 delegates have been elected in the several counties hereinafter named. Their status is as follows by counties:

Delaware—3 Tilden, uninstructed. Bucks—5 uninstructed, claimed for and against Wallace. Berks—7 Tilden, instructed. Lehigh—4 Tilden, instructed. Lebanon—3 Tilden, instructed. Northampton—4 Hancock, uninstructed, but Wallace. Chester—5, Bayard and anti-Wallace. Luzerne—3 anti-Wallace. Lackawanna—3 Wallace. Pike—2 Tilden, instructed. Wyoming—2 Tilden instructed. Lycoming—4 Tilden instructed. Susquehanna—3 Hancock, uninstructed, and Wallace. Northumberland—3 uninstructed, anti-Wallace. Schuylkill—6 independent. Juniata—2 uninstructed, but Wallace. Franklin—3 instructed. Huntingdon—3, Hancock and Wallace. Clinton—2 uninstructed, but Wallace. Centre—2 instructed for Tilden, 1 Wallace, 1 anti-Wallace. Cambria—2 instructed for Hancock and anti-Wallace: Forest—1 Tilden, instructed. Westmoreland—4 Tilden, instructed. Fayette—3 uninstructed, but Wallace. Armstrong — 3 Tilden, instructed. Allegheny—18 Tilden. Beaver—3 instructed for Tilden. Lawrence—3 instructed for Tilden. Mercer—3 uninstructed, but Wallace. Crawford — 5 Tilden. Erie—5 Tilden. Carbon—2 Tilden, instructed. Montour—1 Tilden, instructed. Snyder—1 Wallace. Mifflin — 1 uninstructed, but Wallace. Cumberland—3 uninstructed, anti-Wallace. Clearfield—1 Wallace.

Of these 128 delegates, 90 are Tilden and anti-Wallace men, while the other 38 are said to wear the collar. Should the Vaux delegates be admitted to the Convention, the anti-Walace forces will number 136, or more than a majority of the Convention, while the McGowan delegates stand only 38 Wallace and 8 anti-Wallace be included in the count to the exclusion of the Vaux delegates, and the result up to this time shows 98 anti-Wallace men.

In the face of this showing, it will be impossible for the friends of Kerns to control the Convention in any event, and the exhibit fully demonstrates the absurdity of his claim. Even with the McGowan delegation placed upon the roll, he will be powerless. But the McGowan names are not yet enrolled. T. H.

A VETERAN FOR TILDEN.

A Leading Tennessee Democrat on the Nomination.

Below will be found a letter from Hon. George W. Jones, of Tennessee, to the Nashville *American* on the subject of the next Presidential election. It is just such a letter as we would expect from that honest, faithful and venerable Democrat. He was a prominent and most useful member of Congress from 1843 to 1856. His opinions are always given after mature reflection. He never goes off half-cocked upon any question.

"FAYETTEILLE, TENNESSEE, March 25, 1880.—In the issue of the 23d inst., appears a Washington special, headed with capitals, "*Tilden's death blow in Pennsylvania*," copied approvingly, as many other articles from various sources are, disparingly to Samuel J. Tilden, with the intention to defeat his nomination as the Democratic nominee for President. The efforts of the politicians and newspapers making war upon Mr. Tilden may be successful and defeat the best and strongest man in the Democratic party. That success will be the *death blow to the Democracy in November next*, in the defeat of its candidate for President. The masses of the party who elected Tilden and Hendricks in 1877 only desire a sound and capable President, who will give them an honest administration of the General Government; desire the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden by the Convention in Cincinnati in June, and if nominated will elect him. Those who elected him in 1876 desire to affix the seal of their condemnation upon the great fraud by which they and not Mr. Tilden were swindled out of the benefits expected to flow to the whole country from the results of that election, which can only be done by again voting for Mr. Tilden. With any other man as the Democratic candidate will be a virtual if not conclusive indorsement that the counting in of Rutherford B. Hayes was untainted with fraud by returning boards, visiting statesmen or unfaithful politicians. The party can not afford to surrender the issue of fraud.

Respectfully, GEORGE W. JONES."

FEVER EPIDEMIC.

South Siders Suffering from Typhoid Fever.

The Astounding Spread of the Disease in Seven Wards.

The Probable Causes of and Methods of Stopping its Ravages.

For several days notices in the city papers have called attention to the fact that typhoid fever has reached the proportions of an epidemic on the South Side; but as no one probably has realized the fearful extent which it has actually attained. Even the yellow fever was not more widespread in Memphis last year than the typhoid fever is to-day on the South Side. And taking into account the comparatively limited district which is afflicted on the South Side, it is really worse than was the yellow fever, the smaller degree of fatality from typhoid fever being all that can be said in its favor as against yellow fever. And yet no one has heard anything particularly said about the typhoid fever, and certainly no one will ever be called upon for money to support the afflicted. Yesterday a reporter of THE POST proceeded to hunt up some facts in regard to the plague, and the result of his observations is detailed below.

THE LOCALITY.

The portion of the South Side which is the most afflicted with the disease is exactly that which suffered so greatly from the diphtheria, a year or two ago. It is situated on the the upper portion of the South Side, the worst districts being the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards, while the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth wards are not far behind in the number of cases. These wards lie principally below the high hills, back of the comparatively narrow stretch of land which formed the old boroughs of Birmingham and Ormsby. This portion of the city is but illy drained, and persons living on the low lands get the full benefit of all the refuse from the hillsides.

EXTENT OF THE RAVAGES.

In order to get an idea of the entent of the ravages of the disease, the reporter first called at the office of the Board of Health, to which place it is the duty of all physicians to make returns of deaths and of all cases of contagious disease under their treatment, typhoid fever being classed as contagious. Here it was found that from March 16th, to April 1st, 131 cases of typhoid fever were reported by physicians in the seven wards named above. Of this number Dr. James H. Duff alone had reported 65, Dr. J. D. Thomas 16, and Dr. E. A. Wood 13, the rest being scattering. From Monday morning until yesterday noon seven deaths from typhoid fever were reported from South Side wards, divided as follows: Twenty-fourth ward, 2; Twenty-sixth ward, 3; Twenty-ninth ward, 2, and Thirtieth ward, 1. Taking these figures as a basis they show an average of 8 11-15ths, or nearly nine new cases every day, in a circumscribed locality. But these figures do not show the actual extent of the disease. The officers of the Board of Health admit that all physicians do not comply with the law in regard to making reports of cases under treatment, and think that possibly the returns do not represent more than two-thirds or three-fourths of the actual number of cases of the disease. A physician whose practice is in the afflicted district says that he is confident that the actual number of cases of typhoid fever on the South Side is fully 300. The actual average of new cases per day therefore must be twelve or fifteen at least. The population of the affected districts does not exceed 10,000, if it reaches that much, so that it is readily seen that the extent of the disease is frightful, about one person in every forty being afflicted with it. At the very height of the epidemic no such terrible figures could be shown in any Southern city scourged by the yellow fever.

INDIVIDUAL CASES—WEARIED DOCTORS.

In certain circumscribed districts where the disease is most virulent, there can be found places where for half a block there is not a house which has not got a case of fever in it, and in other houses the physician has frequently two or three patients on his hands. The reporter was told yesterday of one family where five were down with the disease in one house. Old and young alike are affected, and wealth stands as no barrier to the entrance of the unwelcome guest. It is true, nevertheless, that the greatest mortality, and the largest number of cases are to be found among the poorer classes, not alone because the latter are more numerous, but because there are more potent causes operating in favor of disease.

It can easily be understood that the physicians have fully as much as they can attend to, some indeed having more patients than they can well attend. As, for instance, take Dr. Duff, who reported yesteaday 65 cases of typhoid fever in his practice, besides his other patients. They having so much to do, it is almost impossible to find a South Side physician in the infected district in his office except during the few short hours which he snatches from the bedside of his patients to spend in sleep and recuperation for another days's arduous labors.

CAUSES OF THE EPIDEMIC.

While typhoid fever has for a few years past been classed as a contagious disease, it is not an infectious one, and, indeed, it is open to doubt whether it is actually contagious. Under favorable circumstances it probably is not contagious, yet it may not only become contagious but actually epidemic; but in such cases there is a common cause for it. The same influences which induce the disease in one may produce it in another, without the sickness of the first having anything to do in causing the illness of the second. Where any disease, no matter what, nor how contagious in character, gains such proportions as has typhoid fever on the South Side, there is a potential cause for it which should not need great search to find. In this case the causes do not appear to be so deeply hidden that they are undiscoverable.

ON A WRONG SCENT.

One of the city papers yesterday in mentioning briefly the fearful extent of the ravages of the fever on the South Side, states upon the authority of Dr. O'Connor that it is largely, if not altogether, attributable to the use of the water of the Monongahela Water Company. Dr. O'Connor says that the basin has not been cleaned for years, that it contains (or he thinks so,) dead dogs, defunct cats, and other decaying animal matter, which has so impregnated the water as to make it thoroughly unfit for human use and freight it with disease. Dr. O'Connor says that all his typhoid fever patients have used and are using reservoir water, while families which use well water are entirely free from it. The writer yesterday afternoon called upon Superintendent Stengel of the Water Company, Mr. Stengel said that the statement that the reservoir had not been cleaned for years was untrue, as it was cleaned every summer, and was cleaned last August. Moreover he contended most strenuously that the reservior water was not the cause either primarily or remotely of the epidemic. His idea was that persons who use well water in populous districts must inevitably suffer from disease. The water may be clear and cold and apparently pure, but it is not pure, and cannot possibly be so, the filth of a city inevitably percolating the earth and carrying germs of disease to the wells. This looks like and actually is common sense and reason. As a proof of the correctness of his idea about wells in cities, Mr. Stengel related the experience in Cleveland When the water works were first erected there some years ago by a private corporation, the profits were very limited for a long time, because the people refused to take the water, though it came from the lake and was perfectly pure. Many persons had wells, and those who had not could easily get one by digging through the sand to the depth of twelve or fifteen feet. The water was clear and apparently pure, and of course was cheaper than that furnished by the water company. But much sickness prevailed among the users of well water, and the attention of the authorities was called to it, by some one, who suggested that the well water might not be pure. Samples of the water from the wells were sent to Yale College and analyzed. The result was startling. The analyses proved that the water was so very impure that it was frightful to contemplate any human being drinking it. As a matter of course, for the public good, the wells were abandoned and the lake water used instead.

WAS IT CLEANED?

Other facts in regard to the fence around the reservoir, the strainer pipes, &c., and the explicit denial of Superintendent Stengel that the reservoirs have not been cleaned, are contained in a card from him over his own signature which appears in another column. But although Mr. Stengel asserts that the reservoir is cleaned every summer, and was cleaned last August, it is barely possible he does not mean all that the statement will lead persons to believe. Sanitary Inspector Havis stated to the reporter yesterday that the engineer of the Water Company at the river told him that the reservoir had never been cleaned to his knowledge. A lady living right at the side of the reservoir and who has lived there for years, says it was never cleaned, and the engineer at the reservoir (an engine being needed there to pump the water up the hill to supply the higher portions of the city) told the reporter that he had been employed on the reservoir works for five years, and during that time the water had never been drawn out of the basins and the mud and dirt removed from the bottom. He did say, though, that in the summer, when the water was low, the weeds and grass which grow from the upper portion of the reservoir walls were crevices of the cut down and cleared off. It is probably this that Superintendent Stengel means, when he says the reservoir was cleaned. But whether or not the mud was cleaned out of the reservoir, the question whether or not the water is impure, and is the cause of the fever epidemic, is another consideration. From all that the reporter could learn yesterday he was confident that the reservoir water has nothing, or at least very little, to do with the sickness. Health Officer Crosby Gray, Physician to the Board of Health Dr. Snively, and Sanitary Inspector Havis visited the reservoir yesterday afternoon, and came to the conclusion that the water from it was not the cause of the epidemic. However, Dr. Snively took a bottle full of the water, and will have it analyzed to definitely settle the question.

THE REAL CAUSES.

The real causes of the epidemic are undoubtedly to be found elsewhere than in reservoir water. In the first place the remarkably open winter had much to do with it. The South Side is never a very clean place, and such a health-breaking winter as was that through which we have just passed is peculiarly hard on such localities as is the South Side. It cannot be questioned, too, that the use of water from wells located in a populous and illy drained district is highly injurious, and provocative of disease. But the great cause for the present epidemic, as it undoubtedly was of the diphtheria epidemic a few seasons ago, is the very filthy condition of the streets and alleys, the latter especially, and the constantly arising effluvia from badly constructed and reeking sewers. The reporter yesterday took a walk through some of the alleys in the worst districts, and found their condition was exceedingly bad. The sewers, it is scarcely necessary to say, he did not explore, but Dr. Snively states that the old Washington street sewer is in a worse condition than it has ever been before, and he attributes the epidemic largely to its influence. If in these lay the causes then the remedy is apparent. The streets and alleys should be thoroughly cleaned, and a rigid sanitary supervision be constantly given them; and the sewers, especially the Washington street sewer be frequently flushed, and care taken that it is kept clean, at least until such time as it can be reconstructed on a better plan. It is of little avail to spend large sums for doctor bills and medicines, when the causes of disease are not removed.

BLAINE IN KANSAS.

The Cameron Trick Played on the Grant Men,

And a Full Blaine Delegation to be Sent to Chicago.

TOPEKA, April 1.—The Kansas Convention last night elected Blaine delegates from the whole State by a vote of 188 to 118, throwing out the Grant delegates elected in two Congressional districts. The platform adopted concludes as follows:

Sixth—That Jas. G. Blaine has the confidence of the Republicans of Kansas; that we recognize in him a statesman worthy to lead the National Republican party to victory; that he is the choice of the Republicans of Kansas for President of the United States, and that we pledge him our united support.

A MILD THIRD TERM BOOM REJECTED.

An effort was made to have the following resolution substituted, but it failed:

Resolved, That we believe that the Nation should always reserve to itself the right to command the services of any of its citizens, and none should be debarred from position, even the highest, on account of service to their country, however illustrious.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the delegates from this State to the National Republican Convention at Chicago will best serve the interest of the party by deferring in the nomination to delegates from doubtful States, as they best know, under what standard bearer their States can be carried to victory.

GRANT MEN BOLT.

The Convention adjourned at 1:30 o'clock on Thursday morning. The delegates from the Third district met in caucus and elected as delegates to Chicago J. Anderson of Shawnee county, and James M. Steel, of Wichita, each receiving a majority of all the delegates in the district. They are both Grant men, and will claim seats in the Chicago Convention. In the Second district the same action was held, the Grant men electing T. C. Sears and S. A. Day.

A Theory That Won't Answer.

[Albany Argus.]

The fact that Grant was surrounded by peculators, that he packed the offices with them, that he promoted them in proportion to their success in peculation, and that they gorged him with presents, interferes with the theory that he was "personally untainted." That theory would better be retired from service.

The man who lets his wife or child suffer from coughs or colds without getting "Sellers' Cough Syrup," is lost to common reason.

VOICE OF CONGRESS.

What the Democratic House Declared in 1877.

A Platform That will Do to Go Before the People.

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States, That it is the duty of the House to declare, and this House does hereby solemnly declare, that Samuel J. Tilden, of the State of New York, received One Hundred and Ninety-six Electoral Votes for office of President of the United States, all of which votes were cast and lists thereof signed, certified and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the President of the Senate, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, by electors legally eligible and qualified as such electors, each of whom had been duly appointed and elected in a manner directed by the Leislature of the State, in and for which he cast his vote as aforesaid; *and that said Samuel J. Tilden having thus received the vote of a majority of the electors appointed as aforesaid, he was thereby duly elected President of the United States of America for the term of four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1877*; and this House further declare that Thomas H. Hendricks having received the same number of electorial votes for the office of Vice President of the United States that were cast for Samuel J. Tilden for President as aforesaid, the said vote having been cast for him by the same persons who voted for the said Tilden for President as aforesaid, and at the same time and in the same manner, it is the opinion of this House *that the said Thomas A. Hendricks, of the State of Indiana, was duly elected Vice President of the United States, for the term of four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, A. D., 1877*,

'No subsequent action can wipe away the letters of that record.'

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

Abram S. Hewitt on the Breach in the Party.

There Can be no Submission to Dictator Kelly.

[New York Herald.]

Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, who is a member of the Democratic National Committee, and whom the Nominating Committee of Irving Hall have voted to put in nomination for the permanent chairmanship of the Irving Hall General Committee for the current year, may be assumed to be a fair exponent of the views of the anti-Tammany democracy. He was asked yesterday for his opinion of the Democratic Union's proposals—namely, that both Irving Hall and Tammany Hall shall hold joint primaries in every election district to elect delegates to an Assembly district convention, and that all Democrats shall be invited to vote at those primaries, which, it is proposed, shall be under the direction of three inspectors—one to be selected by Tammany, one by Anti-Tammany and one by either the Democratic Union or a joint committee of Tammany and Tilden democrats. Having been addressed as the prospective chief of the Irving Hall Democracy, Mr. Hewitt said that he had seen an announcement to that effect in the newspapers, but that he had not yet been officially informed of his nomination, and that as the state of his health constrains him to retire from political life, he does not feel bound to make the personal sacrifice that the chairmanship of the Irving Hall General Committee involves. Even the thought of taking upon himself new responsibilities, he added, had deprived him of sleep at night. In his opinion the plans that the Democratic Union have mapped out must be futile, since Tammany Hall has committed herself to the undemocratic doctrine that the minority shall not be governored by the majority, and declared, in violation of all Democratic traditions, that he will not support the regular nominations, except under certain conditions. The Democratic Union's suggestions are, therefore, utterly out of the question, unless Tammany is ready to eat her own words, which she is not likely to do. Unconsciously, perhaps, the Comptroller is practically in the position of a dictator; and such a state of things is fatal to a political party. It might as well, indeed it would be better, that the party should disband rather than submit. The usual and manly way, when a man feels that he cannot abide by the decision of the majority is to step out and no longer pretend to be a member of the party. Practically the Comptroller set up his party last year, and he is now as independent of the Democratic party as the Greenbackers are. But he cannot control 5,000 votes. He cannot destroy the Democratic party. Such is the substance of Mr. Hewitt's opinion, but not his exact language. In conclusion he hinted that prior to the Cincinnati Convention events will settle all disputes in the Democratic party.

KELLY WEAKENING.

[Special dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Many politicians here will not be surprised if the rival Syracuse conventions, notwithstanding the stormy complexion of things on the surface, unite, after all, upon one and the same delegation to Cincinnati. It is reported to-day at the Manhattan Club and at the other Democratic club houses that the Democratic Union, which is trying hard to unite the factions, is making headway in the Tammany crowd, and that many of John Kelly's adherents are weakening. The Kelly movement is now regarded by many as on the wane, and the opinion is generally expressed that, whatever Kelly may say or do at Syracuse, his convention will carry no moral weight as against the regular convention, as it will be seen to express the will not even of the New York city Democracy, but only of a few bitter factionists. Tilden is everwhere regarded as holding the guiding string of the State Democracy, and the belief that his boom will awaken a great deal of enthusiasm and achieve a substantial triumph at Syracuse is all the stronger since it has become known that, with the usual energetic secrecy, he has been looking after his interests in every part of the State with the utmost care and thoroughness. The Democratic Union addressed letters to Abram S. Hewitt and Henry D. Purroy, chairman of the Irving hall and Tammany hall general committees, inviting them to meet a committee of the Union, also to talk conciliation. The Union recommended that in this city joint primaries to elect delegates to the Assembly district conventions be held, under the charge. Of inspectors appointed by both the Democratic organizations.

It may be proper to say, however, that Mr. Kelly's friends deny that he is weakening, but the average city-hall politician, in delicate cases of this kind, usually acts upon the Talleyrand principle, that 'language was made to conceal, not to express one's thoughts.' As the matter stands, I am inclined to think that the next few days will be prolific of interesting events, the outcome of which will affect the political situation far beyond Gramercy Park or the Comptroller's office in the city hall."

The "Will of the Stalwarts."

[Lemars (Iowa) Sentinel, Rep.]

The Nation has been judicially announced from the Supreme Bench.
It must now be officially proclaimed from the Executive Chair.
And with deep eagerness the
Boys in Blue with their
Sisters and their cousins and their aunts,
Wait for the 4th of March, 1881,
When the Man of Destiny
From the Steps of the Capitol
Shall declare that
Henceforth and forever, from the Lakes to the Gulf, from Ocean to Ocean, there is but
One State—the Nation,
One Constitution—the will of the Stalwarts,
One law—the Decrees of the Patriots,
One Interpretation—the Necessity of the hour.

Got the Wrong Man!

[N. Y. Sun.]

The Museum of Art, in Central Park, was opened on Tuesday by appropriate ceremonies. No pains were spared to make the opening a grand affair. Richly dressed ladies congregated on the occasion in great number. Scholars, artists, and eminent citizens were present. Mr. Joseph H. Choate, whose brilliancy and wit are proverbial, was charged with the delivery of one of his best speeches.

To cap the climax it was intended to have the President of the United States take part in the proceedings.

But somehow or other the committee having that matter in charge made a most egregious blunder. Instead of getting the real President to attend they laid hold of a fellow named Hayes, and passed him off as President!

What an imposition! And yet there should be no imposition in art.

"Wielding the Baton."

[Lancaster Intelligencer.]

The tone in which the Clearfield *Republican* talks about the Democrats who have the temerity to differ with Senator Wallace concerning the management of the party has an unpleasant imperial sort of sound. A uctocrats are naturally inclined to military methods, and the *Republican* conveys its notion of the way people who criticise Senator Wallace ought to be treated by a military figure. "If in war times," it says, "a soldier was caught doing this kind of work, he would be arrested, tried, convicted, shot and buried as a traitor." That is about the way discipline has been enforced in the Republican party by *its* senator, and the result does not seem at all satisfactoey to the masses. We have great reason to be thankful that we have no boss with such authority to suppress freedom of opinion in the good old Democratic party.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.
SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

SOMERS, BROTHER & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
NO. 211 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Refer to the Masonic Bank and to the business community. Issue Weekly, Semi-Weekly and Daily Market Reports; also, Circulars of Instructions and Advice. Sent Free on application.
ja31:1yW

HOPE FOR THE DEAF
Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums
PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the **Natural Drum.** Always in position, **but invisible to others.** All Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular. GARMORE EAR DRUM CO., CINCINNATI, O.
mh13:4tW

$77 A MONTH and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., Augusta, Maine.
fe1:1wly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.
Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.
Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a CHRONIC OR LONG STANDING DISEASE is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY
Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses ;"e curative power over these diseases that RADWAY'S RESOLVENT furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. **The wastes of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system,** from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulus or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879. also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Invalids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires **minutes,** not **hours,** to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyoscianus, and other powerful remedies, does at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY, April 7, 1880.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

The following is the Clearing House statement for to-day:

Balances	$ 162,850 85
Exchanges	867,824 12

Railroad Stocks.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	52¾	52⅞
Reading	33¾	34
P., T. & B	19¾	19¾
Lehigh Valley	51½	52
U. Co. & N. J.	160	....
Central Transportation Co.	47	....
A. V. R. R. 7.30's	....	117
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	118	....
Northern Pacific stock	29¾	29⅞
Do preferred	62¾	63
Lehigh Navigation Co.	37¼	37½
Philadelphia & Erie	17	17½
Northern Central	32½	32¾
Hestonville	28¾	29⅛

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Governments weaker and generally ⅛@¼ per cent. lower. Silver at London 52 1-16d. Railroad bonds weak and lower. State securities dull and nominal.

The stock market was heavy and depressed during nearly the entire day. Prices declined ½ to 4¾ per cent. under a sharp pressure to sell, the downward movement being led by coal shares, Pacific Mail, C. C. C. & I and Southwestern shares. Toward the close when money became easy there was a recovery of ½ to 2¼ per cent., the latter in C. C. C. & I.

Transactions aggregated 418,000 shares; 1,300 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 16,000 Canada Southern, 1,100 C. C. & I. C., 1,600 C. C. C. & I., 40,000 Lackawanna, 8,000 Delaware & Hudson, 73,000 Erie, 5,400 St. Joseph, 12,000 Iron Mountain, 2,900 Illinois Central, 14,000 Kansas & Texas, 13,500 Lake Shore, 2,000 Lake Erie & Western, 2,000 Little Pittsburgh, 8,000 Michigan Central, 7,300 Northwestern, 2,800 Nashville & Chattanooga, (closing at 79¼ bid) 58,000 New Jersey Central, 12,000 New York Central, 7,000 Northern Pacific, 21,000 Ohios, 3,300 Ontario & Western (closing at 26), 31,000 Pacific Mail, 5,700 Reading, 10,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, 2,200 Union Pacific, 18,000 Wabash Pacific and 5,200 Western Union.

Close—Money loaned up from 6 per cent. per annum and ⅝ per diem, but late in the afternoon became easy closing at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling Exchange—Bankers bills steady at 485¾; demand 487¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881 coupons	105¾
New 5s coupons	103½
New 4½s coupons	108¾
New 4s coupons	106⅞
Pacific 6s of 1895	122

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana 7¼s	50
Missouri 6s	108¾
St. Joe	106
Tennessee 6s	46¼
Tennessee 6s new	31
Virginia 6s	22
Virginia 6s new	22
Consols	78
Deferred	3

STOCKS.

Rock Island	186
Panama	180¾
Fort Wayne	118
C. & P.	111¾
Illinois Central	109½
B. & O. Pacific	142⅞
C. & A.	111
Do. preferred	125
N. Y. Central	131¾
Harlem	170
Lake Shore	107¾
Can. Southern	59
Michigan Central	91¾
Erie	43⅝
Do. preferred	68
N. W. C.	94⅞
Do. preferred	107⅝
St. Paul	81¾
Do. preferred	103
St. P. & Min	55
St. P. & S. City	42¾
Do. preferred	76½
Del. & Lack	85¾
Morris & Essex	107
Del. & Hudson	81
N. J. Central	78
O. & M.	36¾
Do. preferred	72
Chesapeake & O.	22
Mobile & O.	21
C. & C.	76¼
C. C. & I. C.	95
B. C. R. & N.	70¾
A. & T. H.	23¾
Do preferred	67
W. St. L. & P.	47⅜
Do. preferred	68½
H. & St. Joe	24¼
Do. preferred	68⅝
Iron Mountain	35½
Adams Ex.	112
American Ex.	57½
U. S. Express	47½
Quicksilver	13
Do. preferred	30¼
Leadville	3⅝
Central Pac. b'ds	111¾
Union Firsts	111⅞
Land Grants	109½
Sinking Funds	114¾
Lehigh Wilkes	115
St. P. & S. C. First	80½
C. C. & I. C. First	....
Erie seconds	90⅝
L. N. A. & C.	91
Central Arizona	106½
Caribou	2¼
Excelsior	....
Homestake	85½
Ontario	....
Standard	225
Lake Erie Western	53

Boston Copper Stocks.

Calumet & Hecla	239½	Quincy	30
Copper Falls	11	Ridge	6
Franklin	19	Madison	3
Pewabec*	24		

*New stock.

Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.

Alpha	6¼	Bechtel	13
Alta	2¾	Boston Con.	11¾
Belcher	3½	Bulwer	7¾
Best & Belcher	9	Golden Terra	....
Bullion	3	South Bulwer	¾
California	2¾	Lady Wash'ton	9-16
Chollar	5⅝	Black Hawk	11-16
Coins Virginia	3	Giant Old Abe	....
Crown Point	2¾	Silver King	....
Eureka Cons	20¼	Real del Monte	1⅜
Exchequer	2⅜	Wales	3
Gould & Curry	4¼	Tiger	....
Grand Prize	2-16	Leviathan	9-16
Hale & Norcross	4⅜	Caledonia	27-32
Julia Cons	1⅜	Fairfax	....
Justice	1¾	Leeds	....
Mexican	11⅝	McClinton	21-32
Northern Belle	1⅛	North Belle Isle	¾
Ophir	13¾	Tiptop	4¾
Overman	1½	Belvedere	2⅝
Raymond & Ely	11-32	Navajo	11-32
Savage	4¾	Caledonia, B. H.	2¾
Sierra Nevada	1⅝	Dudley	....
Con. Union	29¼	Maryland Con.	....
Yellow Jacket	7	Maybell	¼
Bodie	8¾	Manhattan	1
Chollar Potasi	3⅝	Goodshow	5-16
Imperial	13-32	Hillside	....
Martin White	5-16	Jackson	4
Mono	6¼	Syndicate N. S.	....
Independence	29-32	Leopard	....
Con Pacific	2¾	Tuscarora	....
Mammoth	2½	Silver Hill	19-32
Belle Isle	19-32	Kossuth	....
Tioga	2	Trojan	3-32
North Bonanza	1¼	Original Keystone	....
Argenta	3¾	South Noonday	....
Noonday	4	Oro	5

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 7.—Consols for money, 98 5-16; account, 98⅝. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 110; Pennsylvania Central, 54½; Erie, 45¾; do. seconds, 93½; Reading, 35¾. United States bonds—New 5s, 106; 4½s, 111¾; 4s, 109¾. Turpentine, 28s.

PARIS, April 7.—Rentes, 83f 37½c.

ANTWERP, April 7.—Refined petroleum, 19¼f.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—Cotton dull and easier at 7 5-16@7¾; sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; American, 4,300 bales. Refined petroleum, 6¼s.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1880.

There are no changes of consequence to note in market quotations to-day. Grain is steady and unchanged. Sales are confined simply to the demands of trade, and speculators are holding off awaiting the action of European markets. All who have wheat on hand are willing to hold it, feeling satisfied that the price will not decline. Oats and corn are steady, but not specially active. Produce is in fair demand and steady. Eggs are scarce and in good demand at full prices. Staple groceries are firm and active, with prices unchanged. Meats are in fair demand at prices quoted.

Following are the ruling quotations at which wholesale transactions were effected to-day:

Produce and Dairy Products.

APPLES—Fancy, $4 25; choice, $2 25@2 75; medium, $1 00@1 75.

APPLE BUTTER—40@55c ₱ gallon; apple jelly, 8@9c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 50@1 55; medium, $1 40@1 45; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Creamery, 32@33c; choice roll, 22@26c; solid packed, 20@23c; common to medium, 12@15c.

CIDER—Common, $4 00@5 00; sweet, $5 00@6 00; crab, $7 00@8 00 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—$4 00@4 25 per bush; $12 00@13 50 per barrel.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 15@16c; prime Ohio factory, 14½@14¾c, jobbing; 14@14½c wholesale; New York Goshen, 15@15½c jobbing; 14½@15c at wholesale; Limberger, 13c; Young America, 16c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves) 8½@9c; prime peeled do., 14@16c; sliced apples, 8@10c; new quarters, 6@7½c; raspberries, 29@30c; blackberries, 8@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; new dried sweet corn, 8@8¼c ₱ lb; new dried green peas, $1 90@2 10 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, in barrels, 12@13c; in cases, 1ac.

HONEY—California, 17@18c; York State, 20@22c; new domestic, 17@18c; strained, 8@10c.

MAPLE SYRUP—New, $1 00@1 10 per gal; old, 85@95c; maple sugar, in small cakes, 12@13c per lb.; granulated, 12c.

ONIONS—Yellow, $6 00@6 50 per barrel; red, $5 00@5 50 per barrel.

ONION SETS—$7 00@8 00 per bush.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose, 45@55c; ₱ bushel; peachblows, 45@50c; peerless, 40@45c, in bulk on track; Baltimore sweets, $2 25 ₱ bbl; Jersey sweets, $3 75@4 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 60@65c; dressed chickens, 10@11c; ducks, 10@12c; turkeys, 11@13c; geese, 80c@$1 00 per pair; live turkeys, 8@8¼c.

SEEDS—Clover, $4 75@5 00 ₱ bushel; timothy, $3 00@3 25 for Western.

HOMINY—$3 25@3 50.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 6c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 10@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@13c

Provisions.

	Canvassed.	Plain.
Extra S. C. hams, 18 lbs. and over	9¾	9¼
Do. do. 14 to 18 lbs.	10	9¾
Do. do. 14 lbs and under	10¼	10¼
Extra S. C. shoulders	6¾	6½
Breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured	9¾	9
Dried beef, extra sugar cured, in sets	11¾	11½
Do. knuckles and rounds	10¾	10½
Do. all flats	10½	10½
Beef tongues ₱ dozen	$ 6 00	
Bacon, shoulders	5½	
Do. short rib sides	8	
Do. clear sides	8¼	
Mess pork, ₱ bbl	12 50	
Do. short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl	12 50	
Lard, refined, summer use, tierces	8	
Do. do. in half bbls	8½	
Do. do. in buckets	9	
Do. do. 3-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10	
Do. do. 5-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¾	
Do. do. 6-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¾	
Do. do. 10-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9½	
Ham sausage, loose, any quantity	7½	

Groceries.

Green Coffees.	Per lb.	Teas.	
Fancy Rio	.19	Young Hyson	.25@21 00
Choice Rio	.18	Gunpowder	.35@1 00
Prime Rio	.17	Imperial	.35@ 80
Good Rio	.14	Japan	.30@ 75
Ordinary Rio	.13	Oolong	.28@ 80
Java	.25 @28	Souchong	.25@ 75
Roasted Coffees.		Manufactured Tobaccos.	
In papers	.18 @20	Stnd bnd's, br'gt	.48@52
In bulk	.17 @18	do do mahog'y	.45@50
Lower grades	.15 @16	do do dark	.36@48
Java, in papers	.29 @30	Louisville brands	.40@45
Java, in bulk	.27 @30	Richmond br'nds	.40@45
Sugars.		Bgh't Cavendish	.50@52
Standard A	9⅝@	do twist	.52@56
Prairie B	8¾@	Natural Leaf	.48@58
C.	8¾@	Fine Cut	.54@60
Refined yel	8 @ 8¾	Cut and dry	.24@28
New Orleans	8¼@ 8½	Gan'ltd smo'g	.38@48
Granulated	.10 @	N. O. Molasses.	
Powdered	.10¾	Choice	.57
Crushed	.10¾	Strictly prime	.55
Cut loaf	.10¾	Prime	.53
Syrups.		Centrifugal	....
Choice maple fir'd	.45	Soda.	
Prime	.43	Bi-Carb, k'gs	4¼
Choice sugar syrup	.40	do assTd pa'rs	6
Prime " "	.38	do " ¼ "	6¾
Good " "	.35	Sol. soda, k'gs	2
Good molasses "	.33	Candles.	
Spices (whole.)		Star, full w'ht	12¾
Cloves	.30 @40	Stearine ₱ set	9½
Allspice	.17 @	Mould ₱ set	9½
Cassia	.25 @28	Rice.	
Pepper	.15½@16	Rangoon	6¼@7¾
Nutmeg	.90 @95	Carolina	7½@8
Starch.		Salt.	
Gloss	.6½@ 7¾	No. 1, per bbl	$1 55
Corn starch	.6 @ 8½	Extra, " "	1 65
		Dairy, " "	1 75

Flour, Grain and Feed.

FLOUR—Extra family $6 00@6 25; choice red, $6 25@6 50; fancy family, $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $6 75@7 75; patents $8 00@8 50; XX bakers $6 00, $6 25@6 50; XXX bakers $6 50@6 75; low grade $3 25@4 75. Rye flour $4 75@5 00. Buckwheat flour $1 50 ₱ cwt.

WHEAT—Choice red winter, No. 1, $1 27@1 30; amber and mixed $1 25@1 28; rejected 95c@$1 05.

CORN—Yellow shelled 46@47c; yellow high mixed shelled 45@46c; ear 50@52c; mixed ear 48@49c.

OATS—Prime white 40@41c; mixed do 37@38c.

RYE—85@88c.

BARLEY—Northwestern spring 80@85c; medium 75@80c; stained 70@75c; prime fall 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Fancy brands $8 00@8 25 in barrels; common brands $5 75.

HAY—Prime, from country wagon, $18 00@22 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $16 00@17 00; upland prarie $14 50@15 00.

MILL FEED—Bran $15 00@16 00 ₱ ton; white middlings $20 00@22 00; brown do, $17 00@18 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00; cornmeal, in bulk, $20 00@22 00.

OAT STRAW—$12 00@14 00.

Foreign Fruits, Provisions, Woodenware, &c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins $2 50; London layers, new, $2 80; Muscatels, new, $2 50; mat raisins, $5 00 ₱ mat; new Valentia raisins, 8¾c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 12c; dates, 7¼c ₱ lb; currants, 7c; citron, 22c; prunes, 8¼c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 40c; do Sicily 40c; do Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 16c; Sicily filberts, 12¼c. Smyrna figs, new, 16c; Brazil nuts, 11c; Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c; Oranges, ₱ case, $8 00; Messina Oranges ₱ box, $4 25. Lemons—repacked, $5 50; Cocoanuts, $4 50@6 00 ₱ 100.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2-lb cans ₱ doz., 90c@$1 80; raspberries, do, $1 50; strawberries, do, $1 90; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 40@1 75; blackberries, $1 40; peaches, 3-lb cans ₱ dozen, $1 90@2 00; tomatoes, do, $1 40; corn, do, $1 30@2 00.

BROOMS—No. 1 hurl, per doz, $1 75; No. 2 do, $2 00; No. 3 do, $2 25; No. 4 do, $2 50; No. 5 do, $2 75. No. 6 do, $3 00; No. 6 carpet, $3 25; No. 4 do, $3 50; No. 5 do, $3 75; No. 3 parlor, $4 00; No. 4 do, $4 25; hotel brooms, $3 50@4 50; cane $3 50@4 50; hearth, $1 00@1 50; whisps, plain, $1 50@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00.

WOODENWARE—The following are jobbers' rates: No. 1 tubs ₱ doz, $8 50; No. 2 tubs ₱ doz, $7 50; No. 3 tubs ₱ doz, $6 50; 2-hoop pails, ₱ doz, $1 90; 3-hoop pails per doz, $2 15.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral ₱ barrel, $28 00@40 00; No. 1 shore mackeral, $16 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $13 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $9 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75; No. 3 small mackeral, $5 50; split Labrador her ring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; white fish, half barrel, $6 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickeral, $3 00; lake herring, $4 50; George's codfish, $5 50; medium do, $4 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 50; medium do do $4 00; boneless codfish, $6 50@7 50; boneless lake, $4 00; halibut, smoked, ₱ lb, 10c; No. 1 herring per box, 28c; scaled herring, 35c; smoked bloated herring, $1 00.

FEATHERS—Choice live, quantity, ₱ lb, 50@55c; mixed 38@45c.

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1880.

The oil market remains quiet with fair business. It opened to-day at 85c, declined to 83¾c, rallied to 83¾c, and closed at 83¼c. Sales amounted to 175,000 barrels; shipments, 34,944 barrels. Refined, New York, 7¾@8c; Philadelphia, 7¾@7¾c; Antwerp, 19¼c; United, 83¼c; shipment, $1 03¼.

The Oil Exchange will take possession of the new and commodious office in the Germania Bank building to-morrow.

TITUSVILLE, April 7.—Market opened at 84¾c; highest, 84¾c; lowest, 82¼c; closing, 83¼c; shipments 34,900 barrels; average, 24,700 barrels; charters, 11,100 barrels; average, 17,000 barrels; transactions 175,000 barrels.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Cotton quiet at 12⅜@12¾c; futures steady. Flour dull and heavy and prices without a decided change; receipts, 14,000 barrels. Wheat inactive; receipts, 116,000 bushels; No. 3 spring $1 19@1 21; No. 2 do, $1 27½; No. 1 Duluth $1 30; ungraded red $1 33½@1 35; No. 3 do, $1 32½; No. 3 red Kansas $1 29; No. 2 $1 38@1 39; mixed winter $1 33¾@1 34½; ungraded white, $1 30; No. 2 do $1 31½@1 32; No. 1 do, sales of 54,000 bushels at $1 33@1 34; No. 2 red April, sales of 200,000 bushels at $1 38@1 38¾; May, sales of 236,000 bushels at $1 35@1 36; June, sales of 40,000 bushels at $1 33½@1 33¾. Corn heavy; receipts, 120,000 bushels; ungraded 52½@54c; No. 3 52@53c; steamer 53@54c; No. 2, 53¾@54¼c; No. 2 old 55c; No. 2 April 52c; May, 49@49¾c. Oats weak; receipts, 17,000 bushels; western mixed, 40@42½c; white western 43@47¾c. Hay in good demand at 70c. Hops—Demand fair and market firm; yearlings 7@18c; Eastern and Western 27@35c; New York State 52@56c. Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar quiet and steady; fair to good refining 7⅛@7¾c. Molasses and rice demand fair and market firm. Petroleum dull and weak; United, 84¾c; crude, 7@7¾; refined 7¾c. Tallow steady and unchanged. Rosin dull and heavy at $1 45@1 50. Eggs strong; western 10½@12½c. Pork dull and lower; old mess $10 90@11 00; new quoted at $11 50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cutmeats dull and weak; long clear $7 00; short clear $7 35. Lard moderately active; prime steam 7.50@7.55c. Butter steady; western 11@14c. Whisky nominal at $1 05@1 10.

Leather dull; hemlock sole 25@27½c.

Wool steady; domestic fleece 50@65c; pulled 33@62c; unwashed 18@42c; Texas 21@40c.

Metal—Manufactured copper dull; new sheathing $32 00; ingot lake $22 00@22 25; pig iron dull and weak; Scotch $27 50@31 00; American $33 00@37 00; Russia sheeting $13 25. Nails—cut $5 30@5 40; clinch $6 80@7 90.

BALTIMORE—April 7.—Flour steady; western superfine $3 75@4 75; do. extra $5 00@5 50; do. family $5 75@6 50. Wheat—Western dull, weak and lower; No. 1 western winter red, spot and April $1 35¾@1 35¾; May $1 33¾@1 34; June $1 30¾@1 31; July $1 17¾@1 17¾. Corngust $1 12¾@1 13¼. Corn—western steady; western mixed spot 51@54c; April 50¾@50¾c; May 48¾@48¾c; steamer 30c. Oats steady and fairly active; western white 43@44c; do. mixed 41@42c; Pennsylvania 44@45c. Rye quiet at 90c. Hay firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania $18 00@19 00. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $12 25@12 50. Bulk meats—loose shoulders 4¾c; clear rib sides 6c; do. packed 5¾@7c. Bacon—shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 7¾c. Hams 10¾@11¾c. Lard 8c. Butter easier; prime to choice western packed 25@28c; roll 24@26c. Eggs active and firm at 11c. Petroleum—crude nominal; refined nominally 7¼c. Coffee very dull; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime at 13¾3@15¾c. Sugar dull; A soft 9¼c. Whisky dull at $1 08½@1 09. Freights quiet; cotton, 1¼d; flour, 2s 6d; grain, 7¼d asked. Receipts—Flour, 1,722 barrels, wheat, 57,100 bushels; corn, 114,200 bushels; oats, 800 bushels, rye, 400 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 69,300 bushels; corn, 132,600 bushels. Sales—Wheat, 219,600 bushels; corn, 176,700 bushels.

NEW ORLEANS—April 7.—Flour quiet and steady; superfine $4 50@4 75; high grades $5 75@6 50. Corn steady at 53@56c. Oats in good demand at full prices at 41@42c. Corn meal quiet at $2 35. Hay dull; prime $16 00@18 00; choice $20 00@22 00. Pork dull and lower at $11 62½@11 75. Lard steady at 7@7¾; kegs 8¼c. Bulk meats in good demand at full prices; shoulders—loose 4½c; packed 4.65c; clear rib 6¾c; clear 6¾c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 5¼c; clear rib 7¾c; clear 7¾@7¾c. Sugar cured hams in good demand; canvassed 9@10½c. Whisky steady; Western rectified $1 05@1 10. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 13¾@16c. Sugar quiet; common to good common 6¾@7¼c; fair to fully fair 7¾@7¾c; prime to choice 7¾@8¼c; yellow clarified 8¾@8¾c. Molasses quiet and steady; common 35c; fair 38c; centrifugal 30@42c; prime to choice 40@52c. Rice dull; Louisiana ordinary to choice 6¾@7¼c. Bran scarce and firm at $1 10. Sight exchange on New York $2 50 per $1,000 premium; sterling 486¾.

CHICAGO—April 7.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat active and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 12 cash; $1 11½ April; $1 13 bid May; $1 12 June; No. 3 $1 00; rejected 85c. Corn steady and in fair demand; fresh 35½c cash; 32½c April; 36¼c May; 36¾ June. Oats in good demand and prices a shade higher; 27c cash; 30¾c May and June. Rye and barley steady and unchanged. Pork dull, weak and lower; $10 25 cash; $10 27½@$10 30 May; $10 42½@10 45 June. Lard dull and lower; 6.97½c cash, 6.97½@7.00c May; 7.07½@7.10 June. Bulk meats easier at $4 00, $6 40@6 60. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 07. Freights—Corn to Buffalo 5½c; wheat, 6c; oats 3½c. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat 43,000 bushels; corn 203,000 bushels; oats 32,000 bushels; rye 5,500 bushels; barley 9,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour 11,000 barrels; wheat 22,000 bushels; corn 748,000 bushels; oats 64,000 bushels; rye 10,000 bushels; barley 11,000 bushels. Closed—Grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions firmer, not quotably higher.

PHILADELPHIA—April 7.—Flour dull; Minnesota extra in lots low at $5 50; medium $5 75; good $6 00; choice $6 12½@6 25; fancy $6 37½; Ohio extra good $6 15, fancy $6 50; Indiana choice $6 50; spring and winter wheat $7 00@8 00. Rye flour dull and lower at $4 50@4 75. Wheat quiet; rejected $1 31@1 32; No. 2 red April $1 35½ bid, $1 36 asked; May $1 33¾ bid, $1 34¼ asked; June $1 30¾ bid, $1 31¼ asked; July $1 18¼ bid, $1 19¼ asked. Corn dull; western mixed, on track 53c; western rejected, on track, 52½c; sail mixed, April 51¾ bid, 52c asked; May 48¼c bid, 48¾c asked; June 48¾c bid, 48¾c asked. Oats firm; No. 3 white 43@43½c; No. 2 44@44¼c; No. 1 45½@46c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter dull; creamery extra 32@34c; New York and Bradford county, Pa., extra, 28@30c; Western reserve, extra 23@26c. Eggs steady; western 12c. Cheese steady; creamery 14c; good 12½@13¼c. Petroleum firm; refined 7¾c. Whisky quiet at $1 09. Receipts—Flour, 1,400 barrels; wheat, 22,000 bushels; corn, 81,000 bushels; oats, 13,000 bushels. Shipments—corn, 156,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE—April 7. — Flour dull; unchanged. Wheat opened steady and advanced ¼; closed firmer; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 19; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 15; No. 2 fresh $1 10½; April $1 08; May $1 12¾; June $1 12¾; No. 3 99c; No. 4 93c; rejected 84c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2 35c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 29½c. Rye steady and firm; No. 1 70½c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring 59½c. Provisions quiet and nominal. Mess pork dull; $10 55 cash and May; $10 50 for June; Lard—prime steam $7 03 cash and May; $7 10 for June. Live hogs quiet and steady at $4 25@4 45. Freight—dull and lower. Wheat to Buffalo 6¼c@6½c; Corn 5¾c. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 barrels; shipments, 6,000 barrels; receipts, wheat 9,000 bushels; shipments, 46,000 bushels; receipts, barley, 5,000 bushels; shipments 12,000 bushels.

TOLEDO—April 7.—Wheat dull; No. 2 red winter April $1 23¾; No. 2 amber $1 23¼. Corn firm; high mixed 41c; No. 2 spot April 40¼c; May June 40¾c; No. 2 white 42c; rejected 40c, damaged 38½c. Oats firm; No. spot 2 34¾c; May 35c; white 37½c; Michigan 34½c. Clooverseed firm; Mammoth $4 15; prime $4 00; No 2 $3 60.

Close—Wheat easier; No. 2 red winter April and May $1 34; June $1 19¾; July $1 08. Receipts—Wheat, 33,000 bushels; corn 100,000 bushels; oats 4,000. Shipments—Wheat 1,800; corn 161,000; oats 2,000.

CINCINNATI—April 7.—Cotton weak at 12¾c. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat strong and higher and in fair demand; sales by sample at $1 20@1 25. Corn quiet at 41c. Oats steady at 37c. Rye quiet at 80@81c. Barley steady and unchanged. Pork dull and heavy at $10 50@10 75. Lard dull and lower at 7c. Bulkmeats dull and nominal at $4 00, $6 30, $6 35@6 65. Bacon quiet at $4 87½, $7 00@7 50. Whisky in good demand at $1 05. Butter dull, weak and lower; choice western reserve 25@27c; choice Central Ohio 23@25c. Linseed oil steady at 80c. Live hogs dull; common $3 50@4 30; light $4 35@4 60; packing $4 25@4 65; butchers $4 65@4 75; receipts 2,700 head; shipments 765 head.

LOUISVILLE — April 7.—Cotton dull at 11¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weaker at $1 12@1 16. Corn steady; No. 2 white 42@42½c; mixed 40c. Oats easier; No. 2 white 37c; mixed 36c. Rye easier; No. 2, 80@83c. Hay quiet at $15 00@17 00. Pork firm at $11 50. Lard firm; prime steam 7c. Bulkmeats firm at $4 25, $6 50@6 60. Bacon firm at 4½@7.20@7¾c. Sugar cured hams 9@10½c. Whisky steady at $1 05.

BOSTON—April 7.—Flour dull and tending down. Superior western $4 50@$4 75; common to extra $5 00@5 50; spring wheat, patent $6 75@$8 25; winter wheat; patent $6 75@$8 00, corn fair demand; mixed and yellow 59@61½; steamer and no grade 57½@59; Oats, quiet and unchanged; Rye nominally unchanged; Butter, choice western creamery 33@35c; ladle packed, choice 26@29c; fair to good 22@24c; Eggs Western fresh, 11@11½c. Receipts—Flour, 4,900 barrels, 2,500 sacks; corn, 5,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour 2,000 barrels; corn 96,000 bushels; wheat 18,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Cotton dull and unchanged; middling 12¾c; sales 700 bales; receipts, 60 bales; shipments, 300 bales; stock 67,600 bales.

INDIANAPOLIS—April 7.—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, $1 16@1 17. Corn steady at 35½@36½c. Oats firm at 32@34c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK—April 7.—The market continues quiet and steady. Cotton goods in light demand at first hand, stocks are so small that package prices are firmly maintained on all leading makes of goods. Prints are dull but steady; ginghams are moving freely and printed lawns and piques are in fair request. Men's wear, woolens are quiet and firm. Foreign goods are less active.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1880.

Since our last report the general stock market has become considerably depressed, which no doubt was owing to the unfavorable reports received from the East and West. There was a good attendance of buyers, but sales were only made with much effort. As will be seen below prices have declined. A feature of the market at these yards last week was the shipment of thirteen car loads of horses. Among the stock were a number of creole ponies, which had been shipped all the way from Louisana. The new retail pens at these yards are about completed, and will be ready to receive stock in a few days. With the advent of colder weather dealers think there are better prospects for a good market this and next weeks.

Messrs. S. W. Dock & Co., one among the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnishes THE POST with the following report of the market, and the prices prevailing:

CATTLE.

The market has been slow and sluggish this week, with a decline of fifteen to twenty-five cents on all grades. We quote:

Prime, 1,400 lbs to 1,500 lbs	$5 00@5 25
Good, 1,200 lbs to 1,300 lbs	4 50@4 75
Good, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	4 00@4 25
Common, 900 lbs to 1,200 lbs	3 50@4 00
Stockers, 700 to 900 lbs	3 25@3 65
Bulls, stags and cows	2 50@3 50

SHEEP.

The supply was liberal and the market very dull with several loads unsold and prices fifty cents per cwt. lower than last week.

Extra, 110 lbs to 130 lbs	$6 20@6 40
Good, 95 lb to 100 lbs	5 80@6 00
Fair, 80 lb to 90 lbs	5 25@5 65
Common, 65 lb to 75 lbs	4 50@5 00
Clipped sheep, 80 to 100 lbs	3 25@4 20

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs were light and the demand easy, all were sold at about the following quotations:

Philadelphia hogs	$4 90@5 10
Best Yorkers	4 65@4 75
Common to fair Yorkers	4 40@4 60
Roughs	3 50@4 25

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, April 5, 1880.

CATTLE.

While the number on sale was not quite equal to that of last Monday, it was considerably in excess of the demand, as is evident from the fact that there was quite a number left over unsold, and prices on all grades ruled from 10 to 15c lower—some dealers put the decline at 25c. The Chicago bought cattle did not cost as much as those on sale here from the same point last Monday. Butchers reported the meat market as having closed very hard Saturday, owing in part to the sultry wet weather, and then the fact of so many people having changed their quarters, no doubt, had its influence in the same direction. Sales were made in a retail way to-day at 5¼c to 5¾c for prime to extra Chicago tops; 4½@5c for common to good do, and 3½@4½c for State heifers and steers. Bulls were very dull and lower, selling at from 2½ to 4½c, and dull; arrivals large, and supply in excess of present wants. Fresh cows were also very dull, and concessions had to be made in order to effect sales; 582 head were on sale.

SHEEP AND LAMBS

There were not enough on sale to-day to make a market, 94 head all told. A fair number could have been disposed of at full prices, although the feeling was easier in sympathy with East Liberty, where butchers will have to look for their supplies this week. We quote at 5 to 7c for common to very choice retailing sheep and 6 to 7c for yearling lambs.

HOGS

Were only in moderate supply, but with a meagre demand the market was slow with no important change in prices. Sales were made in a retail way at $4 50@5 15 gross.

NEW YORK—April 7.—Beeves—Receipts two days, 3,400 head: and about 100 car loads reported back on several railroads. Market irregular with offerings at Jersey City quickly sold at an advance of ¼c; while sellers at Sixtieth street had slow trade at Monday's prices. Extreme range for poor to prime steers $7 50@10 25; few selections $10 50@10 75; and one car load premium steers, 1,820 lbs. average, $11 50; exporters used 1,200 fat steers, mainly at $9 25@10 25. Shipments to-day and yesterday 640 head live cattle; 228 live sheep. Dressed beef dull in Washington market at $6 50@7 50; medium to strict prime sides steady and firm in Liverpool and London at 6d per lb. for American in good order.

Sheep—Receipts, two days, 2,810 head; market tamer at former prices, with little firmer feeling at the close; no extra shipping wethers offered or wanted to-day; extremes $5 00@7 00 per 100 lbs; unshorn sheep $7 00@8 00 per 100 lbs; unshorn yearlings $4 25@4 75 per 100 lbs. Clipped sheep; best mutton dull at $7 50 in this market and steady in London at 6½d.

Swine—Receipts, two days, 8,800 head; car load light; western hogs sold alive at $4 62½ per 100 l